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WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE DEBATE ON AMNESTY.

SPEECH OF B. H. HILL, OF GEORGIA, IN DEFENSE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS AND ANDERSONVILLE—THE ESTIMATE PUT ON IT BY HIS DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS OF THE NORTH—AN UNFORTUNATE EFFORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Republicans in Congress were last night inclined to doubt whether the precipitation of the debate on the Amnesty bill, in view of the turn which it had taken, was not a political mistake. To-night, since hearing the speech of B. H. Hill, of Georgia, all doubts have been resolved. The ex Confederates have walked into the trap, and "the policy of silence' has been abandoned. But for the care with which Hill announced that the South would never secede again, and that they had done the Union a grievous wrong in attempting to destroy it, one might easily have imagined that the war had ended in the establishment of the Confederacy, and that the speech was made in the Confederate Congress. The galleries were filled with the families and friends of the members in the majority, who often applauded Mr. Hill's good points in defense of Jeff. Davis and in excuse of the horrors of Andersonville. Hill was a Senator in the Congress of the seceded States, and was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee which proposed some of the most infamous measures of the Government. He was always regarded as the special friend of Davis, through whom the views and policies of the latter were asserted in that Legislature. Between him and A. H. Stephens there was never any accord, and they are not at all friendly now. The scope of his speech may be most easily stated by his own summary in closing of what he claimed to have proved. He had shown, he said, that the Union Government broke off the exchange of prisoners. That it refused to reopen the exchange, though the greatest efforts to that end had been made by the South; that medicines were made contraband of war, so that it was impossible to give prisoners proper medical treatment; that the Union Government had refused to allow Surgeons of its own army to accompany the prisoners and contribute to their wants and comfort; that the South had yielded every point, and even proposed to return sick and wounded prisoners without exchange, to which proposal no reply was received; that officers high in command in the Union Army refused the exchange on the ground that if it would be humanity to the prisoners, it would be cruelty to the soldiers in the field, because it would strengthen the power of the rebellion; that the horrors of Andersonville were not so great as in Northern prisons, and that the atrocities at Andersonville did not begin to compare with those practiced at Elmira, N. Y. One point which he did not enumerate in closing was an attempted showing that Davis was not in any way responsible for the sufferings of the Union prisoners.

Two or three points need to be emphasized by particular attention. He declined to eulogize his ex-chief, whose fame was to be judged by an unimpassioned posterity, but he intimated pretty strongly that he felt sure of a favorable verdict from that coming tribunal. He evidently thinks now, as he thought during the war, that Davis was a great and patriotic man. The report of the committee on the Andersonville outrages presented only ex parte testimony, and taken, at that, by his enemies when he was in prison and could not be heard. The testimony, had, moreover, been mutilated. The whole thing was, according to his view, of little weight, and unworthy of credence. He made extended reference to the trial of Wirz, and brought up the old statement that a Cabinet officer had extended indirectly a promise that his sentence should be commuted if he would implicate Davis. Wirz's answer within two hours of his execution was that he had no connection with Jeff. Davis, and that he would not become a traitor to anybody to save his life. From this story Mr. Hill drew the inference that Davis was free of responsibility and that Wirz himself was incapable of cruelty and murder. Hill's most earnest effort, however, was directed to the attempt to show that the reports about the horrors at Andersonville had been exaggerated; that the same rations in quality and quantity were issued as to Confederate soldiers, and that the sufferings were an incident of the war for which the Union Government was responsible by making medicines contraband of war and refusing to exchange prisoners. He claimed that the Elmira prison was worse in its horrors than Andersonville, and drew about as strong a picture of it as Blaine did yesterday of the latter. It turned out that he was reading from a letter in the New-York *World* a pretended statement of facts in regard to Elmira. The Democratic member from the Elmira district privately says the story is false, but did not venture to say so on the floor. Mr. Platt denounced the statements as false, but Hill thought his evidence was of little account against the correspondent of the *World*. Among the books from which he quoted was a well-worn copy of a *Life of Jefferson Davis*, as he admitted petulantly, when requested for the citation by Mr. Garfield, who will reply. This announcement produced some laughter. The slander upon Elmira, whose prison was so kindly looked after, even by ladies in the city and neighborhood, that Union soldiers made complaints that those in the field had less care, was indignantly repudiated by some and laughed at as a weak invention by others.

Mr. Garfield has the floor for the next speech, which he will make to-morrow morning. He is expected to discuss the subject in a moderate, manly, and eloquent way, and will correct Mr. Hill's falsification of history. An amusing incident of the speech was the reading by Mr. Blaine of a resolution introduced by Mr. Hill in the Confederate Senate looking to the summary trial and execution of Union captives. Mr. Hill did not remember having offered it, but, when pressed, would not deny it.

The Democratic leaders are not easy over Hill's speech, and have arranged to cut off debate to-morrow by moving the previous question. Unless this forcible method to get a vote on the pending proposition is adopted, the debate may continue for a fortnight. There are now names enough down on the Speaker's list to continue discussion for the next six days. The following gentlemen have notified the Speaker of their desire to speak, and are on the list in the order named: Messrs. Garfield, Blackburn of Kentucky, Reagan of Texas, Hurlbut, Morey, Phillips of Missouri, Prof. Seelye of Massachusetts, Frye, Kasson, Hale, Robbins of North Carolina, Parsons of Kentucky, Jones of Kentucky, Danford of Ohio and De Bolt of Missouri. Should the debate be cut off to-morrow, and the session be continued until 4 o'clock, not more than four of these gentlemen could speak, an hour being the limit of time allowed each speaker. It is not likely, however, that the entire session will be devoted to amnesty, as one of the reasons assigned for moving the previous question is to give the House an opportunity to take up and dispose of the Centennial appropriation. Unless that bill is reached to-morrow, it will lose its place for this week, Thursday having been set apart for the consideration of the Military Academy and Diplomatic Appropriation bills. The previous question may be made operative at 4 o'clock, and an arrangement be made to divide the time between Garfield and Hurlbut on the Republican and Blackburn and Reagan on the Democratic side. Hill's speech is not favorably received on the Democratic side, while the estimate placed upon it as a political document by the Republicans is shown by the fact that at least ten thousand copies were subscribed for before the House adjourned, for circulation in the North. The Northern Democrats are sadly disappointed at its tone and temper. A prominent Democratic Senator, who was asked this evening if he heard the eulogies pronounced in the Senate over the late Andrew Johnson, replied: "No; but I heard Ben Hill's eulogy in the House upon the Democratic Party." Holman, when asked his opinion of the speech, replied, "It was a most unprofitable speech," while Randall thought the defense of Andersonville was a mistake and the arraignment of the North for cruel treatment of prisoners a blunder. Williams, Democrat, of Michigan, who was a Union soldier, says Hill's speech will lose the Democracy in his State 10,000 votes, and he is very much disgusted with it. All the Northern Democrats think the speech will tend to damage their party in the North. The Republicans are well pleased, and believe its effect will be to make certain for the Republican candidates several States that were hitherto doubtful. Many Southern members on both sides of the House express the opinion that it was a good speech for circulation among the Georgia Democracy, but will prove most distasteful to the Democrats of the North.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE "TEA PARTY" AT MR. WOOD'S—THE JOHNSON EULOGIES—PAYMENT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS ALREADY ADJUDICATED—THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It is said that Mr. Wood is very much exercised over the fact that the "little tea party," as he is pleased to term the gathering at his residence of last Saturday evening, has been represented as a conference for the discussion of political questions. Notwithstanding his denial there is no doubt of the fact that "the little tea party" was nothing more nor less than a conference between leading men of different sections, both Senators and members, to patch up some sort of a financial policy for the party. It was a queer coincidence that all the Democratic members of both the Ways and Means and Banking and Currency Committees should have been brought together at this time, and that the Speaker of the House and other leaders should by chance have been invited to terrapin and wine at the same time; and stranger still, that by chance the features of two bills, one prepared by Mr. Wood and the other by Mr. Payne, should have formed the principal subject of conversation over the good things to eat and drink which Mr. Wood always provides for his guests, and that these two bills should have been introduced into the House soon after. It is interesting to note that with his denial comes the statement that nevertheless the policy of the leaders is just such as THE TIMES dispatch stated had been agreed upon, and a double-leaded editorial on the bill said to have been regarded most favorably at conference shows the unusual importance of the occasion.

The Senate had a short session and there was little or no business done. Mr. Cooper, of Tennessee, formally announced the death of Andrew Johnson, and Mr. Morton followed Mr. Cooper with a eulogy upon his life and character. Mr. McCreery followed Mr. Morton in an eloquent and extended speech. He alluded to the fact that he was the only Senator now in that body who had voted against the impeachment of Mr. Johnson. The eulogies throughout were strong and eloquent. Messrs. Bayard, Key, Merrimon, Paddock, Bogy, and Jones, of Florida, were the other speakers. The resolutions reached the House just at the conclusion of Mr. Hill's speech, and, after the memorial speeches there, that body adjourned till to-morrow.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed upon a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all claims already adjudicated by the Alabama Claims Commission. The present law provides that none of these claims shall be paid until all the claims presented have been finally adjudicated. The committee also agreed to hold an open meeting on Friday next to hear argument from counsel touching the claims of insurance companies to participate in the Alabama award.

A bill limiting the Presidential office to one term was considered to-day by the House Judiciary Committee. The committee is unanimous in favor of recommending a bill limiting the office to one term, but there is some difference of opinion as to the length of the term, and the eligibility of a person who has been once President after an interval of one term. A majority of the committee favor six years as the length of the term, making the incumbent for one term ineligible for a second. It is probable a resolution for an amendment of the Constitution embracing these features will be reported at an early day.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs today considered the resolution referred to them by the House, providing for an investigation of the Indian Bureau, and appointed Messrs. Wilshire, Lane, and Tufts a subcommittee to make the required investigation.

The brief contest in the House to-day over Committee Clerks' pay and duties developed the fact that a great deal of inequality very unjust and inexplicable, had been made in the compensation and division of labor, and the pretense of reducing the number turned out to be a reduction of only one for the regular committees, though there were eight or ten more temporarily employed by special committees last Winter than have been authorized this time.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE ANTICIPATIONS—ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Hon. John Wilson, who formerly held the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office, and afterward was the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, died at his residence yesterday. Mr. Wilson was in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

Master Nelson T. Houston and Ensign Martin E. Hall are ordered to examination for promotion. Gunner John N. Granger is ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York; Gunner H. H. Cross is ordered to the naval magazine at Fort Mifflin; Lieut. Commander A. S. Baker is detached from the Naval Academy on Feb. 2 next, and ordered to command the Palos, Asiatic station, per steamer on the 1st of March, from San Francisco. Lieut. Commander William R. Bridgman is detached from command of the Palos, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Gunner William Elbenber is detached from the Navy-yard at New-York, and placed on waiting orders. Gunner George P. Cushman is detached from the Naval magazine at Fort Mifflin, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

First Lieut. James R. Spencer, of the Fourth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent General of the Recruiting Service, New-York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits, under order to Angel Island, California, for assignment to the Eighth Infantry, in the Military Division of the Pacific. On completion of this duty he will proceed to join his company.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to consider Mr. Morton's bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President. The caucus, after the subject had been discussed, agreed to abolish the twenty-second joint rule and support Mr. Morton's bill in lieu of it. There is substantially but little difference between the joint rule and the bill. The new feature in the latter is that when the two houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or for the decision of any other question pertaining thereto, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once, provided that after such debate has lasted two hours it shall be in the power of a majority of each house to direct that the main question shall be put without further debate, according to the present joint rule. Questions in controversy are required to be decided in each house separately without debate. Before adjournment a communication from Sergeant at Arms French was read, submitting a proposition from the Sergeant at Arms of the House that he be allowed his proportion of appointments on the Capitol Police force. The caucus declined to take any action on the proposition.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in a communication to the House of Representatives, ask an appropriation of $222,779 50 in currency, in addition to the $40,000 now on hand, for the payment of the interest due Feb. 1 on what are generally known as the 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, the entire amount of which is $14,399,863 55. The Commissioners say, either Congressional appropriation must be made, or there must be a default in the payment of interest, to which the faith of the United States is pledged. The Commissioners also submit the draft of a bill, transferring the charge and control of the management of the bonded debt of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown and the County of Washington, and of the District of Columbia to the Treasury Department.

The following were the balances in the United States Treasury at the hour of closing: Currency, $8,114,560; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,570,000; coin, (including coin certificates to the amount of $34,396,809,) $73,210,513; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220.

A report to the Chief of the Signal Office from Memphis, says, while the river reports and warnings do not, of course, prevent or delay the dangerous swells of the river, they, by their timely warning, often have enabled the Levee Commissioners and builders to prepare weak points and low places for the otherwise unexpected rush of the waters, and have thus, as can be demonstrated in many instances, averted vast destruction of property, and especially growing crops in the low lands.

Admiral J. R. Mullany having some time since asked to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Station, it is probable that he will shortly be relieved by Admiral William E. Leroy, now commanding the South Atlantic Station.

A delegation has arrived from Cleveland, Ohio, to urge the National Republican Committee to decide upon that city as the place of holding the Republican National Convention.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $181,162 45, and from Customs, $341,933 75.

Mrs. Bartley, wife of Judge Bartley, and sister of Gen. Sherman, died last night of consumption.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a letter from Supervisor Folke, of Boston, inclosing a circular issued by the Collector of that port. The Supervisor further inclosed a letter, addressed to him from Deputy Collector E. C. Leonard, of the First District of Massachusetts, and a numerously-signed petition from wholesale dealers and jobbers in manufactured tobacco of Boston and other neighboring places, setting forth the convenience of the practice, how it has grown up, and deprecating the change in this respect which an enforcement of his instructions would necessitate. The attention of the Commissioner has also been called to the matter by Senator Boutwell, who has filed a printed copy of the Supervisor's "official notice" and a duplicate copy of the petition above alluded to. As the Supervisor desired to have the views of the department as to the course of proceeding proposed by him under the circumstances, Commissioner Pratt writes as follows:

In reply, I have to say that I have carefully read your letter and all the accompanying papers, and taking it for granted that you are correctly informed with regard to the alleged violations of law intended to be reached and prevented or punished by the issuing of your letter and official notice to dealers, &c., I find nothing therein which needs revising, nothing which I can instruct or advise you to withdraw. The practice of selling at retail tobacco and cigars from glass jars, show-cases, &c., the stopping of which seems more particularly to have called forth the protest of dealers, while it may be a very convenient practice to small dealers, and may, if permitted, augment to some extent, the revenue derived from the sale of special stamps to dealers in manufactured tobacco, it is still a plain and palpable violation of the law. Dealers in tobacco were authorized to sell from properly stamped packages. The stamp is the evidence of the payment of the tax, while the absence of a stamp is *prima facie* evidence of the non-payment of the tax. But the liability of such goods so exposed for sale to seizure and forfeiture is not the least of the obstacles which such a practice has to encounter. The person who thus sells does it in violation of sections 3,363 and 3,403 of the Revised Statutes, and renders himself liable to the penalties therein provided, viz.: a fine not less than $500 or more than $5,000, and imprisonment not less than six months or more than two years. Fortunately for the trade, cigars may be packed by the manufacturer in boxes containing as few as twenty-five cigars, a quantity which the most inconsiderable dealer may purchase in the original package properly stamped, and may show in his glass case, with the cigars, the evidence that the tax has been paid so far as a stamp is such evidence. Then again, the manufacturer of tobacco, cavendish, plug, and twist, may pack to meet the wants of the trade, having no limitation short of a package of 200 pounds, so, if the trade demands three, five, and ten pound packages, more or less, that demand may be easily met and the trade accommodated without the violation of any existing law.

PARDONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Tilden has pardoned the following convicts, after full consideration of the cases and for apparent good cause: David Dowd, sent from Kings County to the State Prison for arson in the third degree. He has been in prison nearly three years, and is a boy. Charles Mason, sent to Auburn Prison from Niagara County, on the charge of poisoning his wife, for life; has been in prison seven years, and is now believed to be innocent. Horace Loverich, sent from Westchester County, for burglary, to the Albany Penitentiary; he is dying. William Kelchner, sent from New-York to Sing Sing, for fifteen years, for robbery; he is now thought to be innocent. A commutation of sentence has been granted John A. Rose, sentenced from Erie County to Auburn Prison, for twenty years, for rape. The sentence is commuted to five years, with a deduction for good conduct. The prisoner is believed to be innocent, and has been in prison since 1872.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION IN BOTH HOUSES—ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES—THE MASKED BALLS BILL—TRIALS FOR MURDERS—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1876.

This morning the Legislature commenced work in earnest, and although the session which was held did not last an hour, much important business was transacted. In the Senate, Mr. Robertson announced the standing Committees, and this afternoon his action in the matter is the general subject of conversation and comment. Politicians and party leaders of all classes express the belief that the Senator has acted wisely, and made good appointments. His colleagues, too, seem to be very well satisfied, and during the day, he has been the recipient of many congratulations. The business transacted in the Assembly, although it was of a routine character, possessed considerable interest for residents of New-York City. Among the bills introduced was one presented by Mr. Killian, which is supported by a very large class of the community. It relates to the holding of masked balls and removes the restrictions regarding them, which, although existing for years, have only just been discovered and observed by the City authorities. The bill is in the form of an amendment to the existing law. Ex-Mayor Gunther and a number of prominent members of different German societies are expected here to-morrow to advocate the immediate passage of the bill.

In addition to the Masked Ball act twenty-six bills were introduced in the Assembly. Among them was the familiar proposition to place individuals on an equality with national banks in regard to interest rates, and another which provides that no greater rate of interest than seven per cent. shall be received, reserved, or charged by any person. Mr. Foster, of New-York, presented a bill which places the storage of combustible material under the control of the Fire Department, and Mr. Engelhardt, of New-York introduced one which provides that when a person is arrested on a civil process, the plaintiff's attorney shall within three days give notification of the justification of the undertaking to the defendant or his attorney. This is intended to protect innocent persons from protracted confinement in Ludlow Street Jail.

An important bill, presented by Mr. Lyons, of Kings, provides that in every trial for homicide where a conviction shall be had for murder in the first degree, "it shall be the duty of the presiding Judge before whom such conviction is had, within ten days after the sentence of the court shall have been pronounced, to cause a full record of the trial to be made and transmitted to the Court of Appeals. Upon the receipt of the record the Chief Justice of the court shall, at the earliest practicable day, convene the court to review the conviction. It the court is not sitting in regular session it shall be convened especially for that purpose. Notice of the time and place of holding the review shall be given to the District Attorney of the county and also to the prisoner, and then the court, upon hearing counsel, may affirm the conviction or may grant a new trial. If the conviction be affirmed no further appeal or stay of proceedings shall be allowed except such respite, if any, as may be granted by the Executive; but when the review shall result in the granting of a new trial the proceedings upon any subsequent conviction, if for murder in the first degree shall be again reviewed in the manner provided above. If the District Attorney, or counsel for the prisoner, or both, fail to attend the court shall nevertheless review the proceedings of the court below. The record provided for shall be made by the stenographer of the court and shall contain a copy of all the evidence and exceptions taken on the trial, and the expense shall be defrayed by the prisoner or the county, as may be directed by the presiding Judge.

Mr. Watts, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act reorganizing the local Government of the City of New-York. By it the salary of the Mayor is fixed at $8,000 a year, the Controller is allowed $8,000, the Commissioner of Public Works $8,000, the Corporation Counsel $12,000, the President of the Board of Police $8,000; to the other Commissioners of Police $6,000 is allowed; to the President of the Department of Parks, $5,000; to the other Commissioners of Parks nothing; to the President of the Fire Department, $5,000; to the other Fire Commissioners, $3,500 each; to the President of the Department of Charities and Correction, $5,000, and to the other Commissioners $3,500, and similar sums to the President and Commissioners of Health. The bill provides further that the members of the Board of Aldermen shall receive $4,000, and the President of the board $5,000 per annum; the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, $5,000, and the other Commissioners of the department, $4,000; to the President of the Dock Department there is to be paid $5,000, and to the other Dock Commissioners nothing; to the Commissioner and Surveyor of Buildings, $4,000, and to the Commissioner of Accounts, appointed by the Mayor, $3,000. The last section of the bill provides that no subordinate in any department shall receive a greater salary than the highest salary paid to the head of the department, except the Superintendent of Police, whose annual salary shall not exceed $10,000.

Mr. Slevin, of New-York, this morning joined the band of devoted men who would have the people of the State believe that their only object in coming to Albany was to improve the condition of the laborer. He introduced a bill which provides that the legal pay of workmen employed by the New-York State or City Government shall not be less than $2 a day. Mr. Hogeboom introduced a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the amount of property in the State exempt from taxation, and the reason for such exemption. Mr. Sloan introduced the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, The expenditures for the several State prisons during the past ten years have been about five millions in excess of the receipts from earnings; and

Whereas, This annual deficit of half a million dollars, constituting a heavy and continuous burden upon the people, is conclusive evidence that in the system of management or in its administration, or both, grave wrongs and abuses exist, which demand thorough scrutiny and complete correction; therefore,

Resolved, That, with a view to the most intelligent action and the most effective and lasting reform, the Committee on State Prisons be directed to inquire into the best method of prosecuting a searching, rigorous, and comprehensive investigation into the management of the prisons, and to report to this House at the earliest practicable period a suitable plan for this purpose.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, after prayer, Senator Sherman S. Rogers, of the Thirty-first District, was sworn in. The Clerk then read as follows the committees as appointed by the Chairman *pro tem.*:

On Claims—Messrs. Moore, Loomis, Harris.

On Finance—Messrs. Harris, McCarthy, Moore, Hammond, Jacobs.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Robertson, Prince, Rogers, Carpenter, Bradley, Kennaday, Schoomaker.

On Militia—Messrs. Wellman, Doolittle, Bixby.

On Canals—Messrs. Cole, Rogers, Sayre, Doolittle, St. John, Gerard, Starbuck.

On Railroads—Messrs. Selkreg, Wagner, Tobey, Bradley, Kennaday.

On Cities—Messrs. Woodin, Booth, Wagner, Baaden, Tobey, Jacobs, Morrissey.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Sayre, Selkreg, Lamont.

On Literature—Messrs. Booth, Prince, Gerard.

On State Prisons—Messrs. Wellman, Vedder, Schoomaker.

On Banks—Messrs. Coleman, Wellman, St. John.

On Insurance—Messrs. Tobey, Booth, Bradley.

On Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Emerson, Cole, Lamont.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Moore, Prince, St. John.

On Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. Rogers, Coleman, Moore, Bixby, Loomis.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Doolittle, Baaden, Lamont.

On Public Health—Messrs. Emerson, Booth, Bixby.

On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Prince, Carpenter, Starbuck.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Woodin, Harris, Rogers, Gerard, St. John.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Vedder, Selkreg, Kennaday.

On Public Expenditures—Messrs. Baaden, McCarthy, Loomis.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Coleman, Emerson, Hammond.

On Poor Laws—Messrs. Selkreg, Cole, Kennaday.

On Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. McCarthy, Wellman, Starbuck.

On Retrenchment—Messrs. Carpenter, Emerson, Morrissey.

On Grievances—Messrs. Coleman, Baaden, Jacobs.

On Salt—Messrs. Sayre, Woodin, Morrissey.

On Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Vedder, Sayre, Hammond.

On Printing—Messrs. Wagner, Doolittle, Loomis.

On Villages—Messrs. Carpenter, Wagner, Morrissey.

On Joint Library—Messrs. Harris, McCarthy, Schoomaker.

On Rules—Messrs. Woodin, Robertson, Jacobs.

Senator Prince asked to be excused from serving as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr. Prince thought that as the seat of a Senator (Jacobs) whose district adjoined his own was about to be contested, it would be better that some other Senator be appointed to serve in his place on the committee referred to. Mr. Pierce asked to be excused. Senator Woodin moved that the consideration of the matter of excusing Senator Prince be laid over until to-morrow. The motion was carried. A bill introduced by Senator Gerard relative to banks, provides that if the capital stock is impaired any stockholder may make up the deficiency required by the Superintendent of Banks. The capital thus advanced to make good the assessment shall be a lien on the stock of the party for whom the money has been advanced. The bill was referred to the Committee on Banks.

Senator Bixby introduced a bill, entitled "An act relating to the publication of judicial proceedings and legal notices in New-York City and County." It provides that twenty days after its passage the Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial Department, the Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Chief Justice of the Superior Court shall designate three daily papers of New-York City having a circulation of not less than 20,000, in which shall be published every notice or advertisement of legal proceedings requiring publication. If the notice is required to be published in two or more papers, the papers shall be designated as above; but nothing in the act shall be held to interfere with the notices ordered by law to be published in the *City Record*.

Mr. Prince offered his usual resolutions relative to the boundary line between New-York and Connecticut.

Senator Gerard presented resolutions, which were adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to review the legislation of the State and of the United States in regard to the manufacture and storage of nitro-glycerine or dynamite, and report what further legislation is necessary for the protection of life and property from such compounds.

The seventh annual report of the Trustees of the New-York State Institution for the Blind was presented. The management and condition of the institution are reported to be excellent. The receipts during the year were $61,941 20, and there is a cash balance on hand of $1,136 15.

THE QUARANTINE AND EMIGRATION INVESTIGATION—AUDITOR THAYER'S RESIGNATION—HIS SUCCESSOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Because of the absence of Mr. Waehner, the committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the Quarantine and Emigration Commission, has been prevented from making a report as soon as was contemplated. The members of the committee now here have held one or two informal consultations regarding the matter, and it is probable that they will report, among other things, in favor of making the Quarantine Commission self-sustaining. The report will set forth that the Emigration Commission has been conducted with great extravagance and an utter disregard of business principles. It is possible that it will recommend the increase of the head-money on emigrants, such increased rates to be collected from the steam-ship companies until the commission is cleared from its present financial difficulty. The committee has made a close inquiry into the so-called Norton conspiracy to reduce the head-money rate, and some important revelations regarding it are expected. Health Officer Vanderpool arrived here to-night. He comes to look after the interests of the Quarantine Department.

The resignation of Canal Auditor Thayer, which was handed in this morning, was a surprise to Gov. Tilden. His Excellency has had in preparation for some time past and intended in a few days to present to the Senate, a voluminous review of the case. This document would have been worded in Mr. Tilden's peculiar style, and its principal object would have been to cast discredit upon the party of which Mr. Thayer was a member. The resignation of the Auditor will, of course, prevent the presentation of the paper as was intended. It will also impose upon the Governor the duty of appointing a successor to Mr. Thayer. He will probably nominate Mr. Schuyler, whom he appointed pending the suspension of the Auditor. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the Senate will refuse to confirm Schuyler. He is strongly opposed by at least three Senators of his own party.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.

Following is a synopsis of the annual report of the New Capitol Commissioners presented to the Senate. The Commissioners refer to the law under which they were appointed, and make allusions to the criticisms which have been passed upon the work. Before the new Capitol was begun the estimate of the architect placed the cost of the work at a little less than four millions, but when the present Commissioners entered on their duties the building had already cost $5,665,963 10. The plans and specifications of the legislative story were approved on the 4th of August, 1875, and work has been carried on since that date. That portion of the building is not, however, yet completed. The plans and specifications for the rest of the building were submitted to the Commission on the 15th of December. As to these, the report says: "It is not possible for the Commission to pronounce upon them with a due regard to the interests of the State, and to ascertain and report the cost of carrying them into execution, under several months." The limitation contained in the law of last Winter operated to suspend work on the building on the 24th of December last.

A law passed last Winter provided that the Superintendent of the New Capitol should audit and settle the outstanding obligations of former Boards of Commissioners, subject to the concurrent, written approval of the Commissioners of the New Capitol. Under this provision a question arose as to the validity of certain granite contracts then existing. These were submitted to the Attorney-General, who, in July last, reported that said contracts were valid and binding on the State.

The report concludes with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the commission up to Dec. 31, 1875, and with the report of the Superintendent of the New Capitol, Mr. Eaton.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses of the year:

Appropriation for the year 1875		$1,000,000
Expended by James W. Eaton, Superintendent, prior to the organization of present commission	$30,000 00	
Applied in payment of old accounts	277,618 28	
Expended by the Commissioners on construction	491,349 28	
Cash on deposit in National Commercial Bank	8,650 72	
Unexpended of appropriation	192,381 72—	1,000,000

The Superintendent's report gives the general progress of construction from the date of last report. The exterior walls are now built up to a uniform height of fourteen feet above the floor line of the principal story, excepting the pavilion and curbstone walls in the north-east quarter, which are twenty one feet six inches above the same line.

Here follows a detailed statement of the condition of the work in the different portions of the building.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT—THE FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented to the Legislature to-day, gives the result of the examinations last December for granting State certificates to teachers as follows: Nine candidates presented themselves, who furnished evidence of good moral character and the required experience as teachers. The committee recommended that four of the candidates having passed a satisfactory examination, should receive State certificates.

The Superintendent then takes up the Gray Nuns' act, and concludes as follows: "This act makes an invidious distinction in favor of the graduates of seminaries of learning of a certain corporation. It makes a discrimination not accorded to graduates of other schools and colleges in the State. It gives to them a preference not even granted to those who have passed the examination and hold the certificates of the Regents of the University in academies and academical departments of Union schools incorporated by and under the aid of the State. Chapter 353, above referred to, became a law without the knowledge of this department. I recommend that the act be repealed by a special act; for although it is claimed by many that the later general law repealed the former special act, still, as doubt on this point has been expressed, it is better that the act be specially stricken from the statute books, so that all teachers in applying for State certificates may be upon the same level, and be required to pass the same examinations." The Superintendent then discusses at great length our system of education, under which about $3,000,000 are annually apportioned for the support of common schools alone. He says: The Legislature, during any of its sessions, has power to repeal any of these wise provisions of law. Great anxiety exists at present among the people in regard to the schools. Although the danger may not be immediate, wisdom dictates that the evil be prevented before it has an opportunity to come. Already, in some sections of the State, warning is given that there is danger to our system of public education, and it is an absolute necessity that any attempt to destroy it should be guarded against at once, and frustrated in the places where it exists, and thus prevent its attaining a State growth. There are reports that propositions have already been made and in some cases accepted that certain parochial schools not under the control of the State should be used by the Trustees or Boards of Education of the districts in which they are located, on condition that the teachers should be appointed by those having the control of such schools, or that the course of instruction be subject to their approval. The adoption of such a policy would be a step toward the destruction of our system of public instruction. I earnestly recommend that the Legislature take such steps as will securely imbed in the Constitution of the State our common schools, and will place it beyond the power of any man or set of men, party, or sect to interfere with their admirable working or in any manner impair their usefulness or tend to their destruction. Let the Constitution be so amended as to make it obligatory that a free public non-sectarian system of education shall be maintained in the State, thus making our school system a unity that will exist throughout all time.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

ACQUITTAL OF TWO CINCINNATI RECTIFIERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—The trial of Howe & Hubbell, rectifiers, was concluded to-day, with a verdict of not guilty. The case was brought against them in May, 1875, charging that whisky found at several different points in original packages, with tax-paid stamps, had been consigned to them for rectification, and reported emptied and stamps destroyed. It was supposed that the stamps had not been destroyed, but that the barrels were refilled with whisky which had not paid tax, and then sent out. Discrepancies were also discovered between their returns and the amount of stamps purchased. The defense, however, proved that the whisky found in original packages was the original contents of the packages, and had never been dumped by them, and that the discrepancies in the returns and stamp account were through errors; also that they had no dealings with crooked firms.

THE M'GRIFF TRIAL IN INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 11.—The trial of Alfred M. McGriff, which was commenced in the United States District Court yesterday, was continued today. Gen. Veach was examined by the prosecution. Most of the parties under indictment have put in their appearance, with the exception of J. W. Bingham, who is delayed by the death of his brother, Gordon Bingham, which occurred yesterday at Patoka. The deceased, although jointly indicted with his brother, had never pleaded to the counts pending against him, and accordingly the indictment as to him will be formally *nolled*.

THE REPORTS REGARDING BOYD & CO.—STATEMENT OF SETH ELY & CO.

There were no developments in this City yesterday in relation to the "crooked" whisky exposures in the Western States, although some new names of New-York firms were involved in the dispatches to the morning papers. At the office of the internal revenue officers Collector Blake and Supervisor Sewell, in Cedar street, nothing had been learned as to the character of the evidence elicited in Chicago against New-York houses, and no official communications on the subject had passed. Col. Hill, of the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., said his house had not heard anything further than was contained in the public dispatches, and did not pay any further attention to the reports which had been spread against them. On Sunday last they sent an attorney to Chicago with their government book, form 52, and a private letter-book and some miscellaneous documents to lay before the United States District Attorney in that city. There had been no official request made for this evidence, but the firm, in defense of its reputation, which had been carelessly and by no means specifically assailed, deemed it their duty to take measures to defend themselves. As to the result of any inquiry made, or trial or investigation ordered they had no alarm. Mr. Seth Ely, of the firm of Seth Ely & Co., No. 143 Front street, said the dispatches did not state anything specific against his house, and he did not think he was called on to deny general insinuations. A Mr. Russell had stated in Chicago that if Parker R. Mason chose to tell what he knew about the "crooked" whisky he had shipped to Seth Ely & Co., he could tell a great story. Now, to say that Mr. So and so could, if he would, say awful things about so and so was not much of a charge. Seth Ely & Co. had sold considerable whisky, or spirits, for Mason, but it was always on commission and the items were all charged upon the books of the firm. If Mr. Mason had been turning out "crooked" whisky from his distillery it was not at all unlikely that Seth Ely & Co. had sold some of it for him, because a good deal of his stuff had passed through their hands. But if it was "crooked," Seth Ely & Co. did not know it, for all they had sold was properly stamped and branded, and the revenue officers in this City passed it as correct after they had re-examined it. He kept but one set of books, and they were open to anybody who could show a reasonable reason for wishing to examine them.

ATTEMPT TO RELEASE ROBBERS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Murphysboro, Jackson County, Ill., says that this morning, two hours before daylight, incendiaries set fire to several buildings around the County Jail, the object being to assist in the escape of a number of criminals confined therein, who are members of the noted Callahan clan of highway robbers, which has so long infested that part of the State. Through the vigilance of the Sheriff the rescue of the prisoners was frustrated, though buildings to the value of $20,000 were destroyed.

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—On the opening of the adjourned Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, the jury in the case of George D. Lord, indicted and tried for bribery, after being out all night, came into court and reported that it was an impossibility for them to agree. Judge Daniels accordingly discharged them. It is understood nine were for conviction and three for acquittal, each being firm in his opinion from the first.

THE LA PAGE TRIAL IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Jan. 11.—In the La Page trial the defense rested this afternoon, and the prosecution introduced two or three witnesses in rebuttal. About a dozen witnesses have been called by the defense, showing the whereabouts of La Page at different hours during the day of the murder. Experts were also called by the defense to show that the blood on La Page's clothing might have been that of an animal. The arguments will doubtless be reached to-morrow.

INJUNCTION ON A SAVINGS BANK.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—An injunction issued by the Supreme Court at the instance of the Commissioner of Savings Banks was this morning served on the officers of the West Boston Savings Bank, restraining them from receiving or paying deposits or transacting other business. This action is due to the discovery by the Commissioner that, owing to the shrinkage on real estate and personal securities, the capital of the bank has been impaired, leaving little or no surplus. The depositors are not liable to serious loss. There are about nine thousand of this class.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET CRISIS—THE MINISTER OF FINANCE TO RETIRE—THE PRESS LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch from Paris to this evening's *Pall Mall Gazette* says the retirement from the Cabinet of M. Leon Say, the Minister of Finance, appears certain, notwithstanding the denials published. The other members will probably remain. A Cabinet council was held at noon to-day, at which Marshal MacMahon presided.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs, it is generally believed that the Ministers, while agreeing on the general sense of the programme, will differ in regard to details. On the other hand, in view of M. Dufaure's resolute attitude, Marshal MacMahon and M. Buffet, it is thought likely, will hesitate to embark on a policy which might entail serious results.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, has issued a circular to the Procurators General saying that the new press law is solely intended to repress violent language against, and insure respect for, the Constitution, and is not to touch the liberty of public discussion. The Magistrates are, therefore, recommended not to undertake political prosecutions as the act only deals with offenses punishable at common law. The circular is very liberal and moderate throughout.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day at which the proposed electoral programme of the Ministry was discussed. Another Council was appointed for to-morrow morning, when it is expected an agreement will be arrived at favorable to the continuance in office of the present Cabinet entire.

BREST, Jan. 11.—Seven of the crew arrested for mutiny on the bark Lennie have been acquitted by a vote of five to two. The seamen Vandernort and Jolly have been detained in custody and sent before the Maritime Prefect for trial.

THE CRISIS NOT SETTLED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following: "I can affirm that the Ministerial crisis is not only not settled, but is rather aggravated."

The same correspondent states that in the Cabinet Council yesterday all agreed to the general principles of the programme, but considerable disagreement arose concerning the deductions to be drawn therefrom. MM. Dufaure, Say, and Decazes disapprove of Buffet's letter concerning Marshal Canrobert's nomination to the Senate, and also of his circular of Jan. 6 to the Prefects in regard to the regulation of the press. M. Buffet openly opposes the candidates of the Left Centre and the Moderate Left, whom Dufaure and Say as openly patronize.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC DENOUNCES M. OLLIVIER.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Paul de Cassagnac, in an article in *Le Pays*, violently opposes M. Ollivier as a candidate for the Department of Var. He says M. Ollivier shows lack of moral sense in putting forward his discredited personality, and his presence in the Assembly would be a calamity to the Imperial cause.

SPAIN.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AND THE CARLIST BATTERIES.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—The *Epoca*, in reply to the article in the London *Times* holding the Spanish Government responsible for any injury done British vessels by Carlist batteries, says Spain can do nothing beyond punishing the authors of damage to foreign shipping.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SNOW IN LONDON—THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The weather to-day in London and vicinity is snowy.

The *Times* this morning has reason to believe that the Queen will personally open the session of Parliament, accompanied by her Royal Highness Alexandra, the Princess of Wales.

The Liverpool *Courier's* London correspondent states that George Augustus Sala is very ill, and that his recovery is doubtful.

The failure is announced to-day of Messrs. Charles Boundy & Co., metal merchants of Birmingham. Their liabilities are £167,000 sterling.

A name board marked "Harvest Queen" has been washed ashore near Carnsore Point, Ireland, and some large yards near Bannoy, in the same vicinity. The American ship Harvest Queen, Capt. Jansen, left San Francisco Aug. 25, and arrived at Queenstown Dec. 29. She sailed again for Liverpool on the 5th of January, and it is feared that she has been lost, with all hands.

GERMANY AND THE CATHOLICS.

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI TO BE LIBERATED UNCONDITIONALLY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the Government has determined to liberate Cardinal Ledochowski unconditionally at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, but he will be closely watched and again arraigned if he attempts to exercise his Episcopal functions or otherwise infringes the Ecclesiastical laws.

THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

ENGLAND AND THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The *Times* dispatch from Paris says the news received there from England seems to show that the British Government is about to give its adhesion to Count Andrassy's note on Turkey.

THE REFORMS TO BE CONFINED TO HERZEGOVINA.

LONDON, Jan. 12—5 A. M.—A telegram from Vienna to the *Daily News* says the Porte intends to confine the reforms proposed by the European powers to Herzegovina, thus avoiding trouble with the incensed Mohammedan majority in Bosnia.

EGYPT.

INSULT AND APOLOGY TO A BRITISH CONSUL.

LONDON, Jan. 12—4:30 A. M.—It is reported that when the Egyptians recently occupied the town of Brava, belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar, Mr. Kirk, the British Consul in Zanzibar, who went to seek explanations, was obstructed in entering the town by the Egyptian troops. Their commandant refused to apologise for the insult. Mr. Kirk accordingly threatened to order up the British man-of-war Thetis, and bombard the town. The Egyptian commandant sent an apology to the Consul an hour before the notice of bombardment expired. The Thetis had already taken up her position, and was cleared for action.

Consul Kirk, after receiving the apology at Brava, obliged the Commandant to repeat it before the principal chiefs of the town, and informed him that he would be held responsible for any ill-treatment of the inhabitants or pillage by the Egyptian troops.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF JONATHAN SWIFT. By JOHN FORSTER. Volume the first, 1667-1711. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1876.

The publication of so minute and extensive a memoir of Dean Swift, nearly a century and a half after his death, is the most emphatic proof that could be given of the immortality of his fame and of his enduring place in English letters. In comparison with this life by Mr. Forster, Sir Walter Scott's sketch of the illustrious Dean of St. Patrick's shrinks to the proportions of a mere biographical essay. This is the first of the three volumes in which Mr. Forster's work is to be completed. It extends to the year 1711, when Swift was forty-four years of age, and its 500 pages give ample proof of the industry of the biographer, and of the value of the new materials which he has brought to light, as well as of the fact that Swift's career has heretofore been most imperfectly described, and his character in many important particulars greatly misrepresented.

Of the personal appearance of Dean Swift Mr. Forster gives us this graphic sketch:

> "Features regular yet striking, forehead high and temples broad and massive, heavy-lidded blue eyes, to which his dark complexion and bushy black eyebrows gave unusual capacity for sternness as well as brilliance, a nose slightly aquiline, mouth resolute, with full-closed lips, a handsome dimpled double chin, and over all the face the kind of pride not grown of superciliousness or scorn, but of an easy, confident, calm superiority. Of the dullness which Pope saw sometimes overshadow the countenance of his friend, of the insolence which Young declares was habitual to it, of the harsh, unrelenting severity which it assumes in Bindon's picture at the deanery, there is no trace at present. By one who loved him he was said to have a look of uncommon archness in eyes quite azure as the heavens; and he was himself told by one who did not love him less, that he had a look so awful it struck the gazer dumb; but only the first is in Jervas' picture, the years that are to bring the last being still to come. To the date when it was painted belongs also the amusing illustration which Young gave to Spence of his figure and person. Mentioning that Ambrose Philips was a neat dresser and very vain, (Pope laughed at him for wearing red stockings,) he says that in a company where Philips, Congreve, Swift, and others were, the talk turned on Julius Cæsar, and 'What sort of a person,' said Ambrose, 'did they suppose him to be?' To which some one replying that the coins gave the impression of a small, thin-faced man—'Yes,' rejoined Philips, proceeding to give an exact likeness of himself, 'for my part I should take him to have been of a lean make, pale complexion, extremely neat in his dress, and five feet seven inches high.' Swift made no sign till 'he had quite done,' and then with the utmost gravity said, 'And I, Mr. Philips, should take him to have been a plump man, just five feet eight inches and a half high, not very neatly dressed, in a black gown with pudding sleeves.'"

Swift was such a master of language that he elevated punning into a fine art. "The pun," writes Mr. Forster, is not a high kind of humor, because it is a thing that can be made by almost anybody; but the best things in even this kind of wit remain, notwithstanding, the property of only the best intellects; and there is also a sort of them so execrably bad, so far above ordinary intellects in the extent and degree of atrocity, as to claim rank on that very ground. These, and indeed the art or habit generally when taken up by superior men, are among those condescensions of the great which will always be attractive; and, low as the intellectual achievement is, a pun is mostly tolerated, and very rarely fails to amuse. Best and worst have contended for the palm of laughter, and Swift was unapproached in both. In the two extremes of witty meaning and extravagant absurdity the best that have been preserved are his. "A fellow hard by pretends to cure agues, and has set out a sign, and spells it 'egoes.' How does that fellow pretend to cure agues? said a gentleman observing it with me. I did not know, I said; but I was sure it was not by a spell." An admirable pun. "I will tell you," he says in another letter, "a good thing I said to my Lord Carteret. So, says he, 'My Lord (blank) came up to me and asked me,' &c. 'No,' said I, 'my Lord (blank) never did, nor ever can *come up* to you.' We all pun here sometimes." Then follows an atrocity by Prior: "Lord Carteret set down Prior the other day in his chariot, and Prior thanked him for his charioty. I do not remember to have heard one good one from the ministry, which is really a shame." A supereminently good one by himself belongs to the days when Carteret was a viceroy. At one of the Castle entertainments, a lady, whisking about her mantle, swept down with a crash a Cremona fiddle; and Swift, who was by, repeated Virgil's line:

"Mantua, væ! miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ."

Still another pun is recorded which greatly pleased Lord Pembroke, who, shortly after he was named Viceroy of Ireland, became very intimate with Swift. Attending to pay his respects, Dr. Delany relates, the Vicar of Laracor found the Viceroy listening to a lecture from a learned physician on the qualities of bees, which, in every other sentence, he called a commonwealth or a nation. "Yes," interposed Swift, "no doubt, and very ancient. Moses numbers the Hivites among the nations Joshua was appointed to conquer." Pembroke was delighted, and punning became his great enjoyment after that day. It was Swift's remark later that he first hit Lord Pembroke with a pun.

In this connection, too, may be quoted the story which Scott, in his sketch of Dean Swift, attributes to Lord Orrery, and which Mr. Forster accepts, because Swift was more likely to do such a thing than Orrery was to invent it. "When he went to reside at Laracor," says Lord Orrery, "he gave public notice to his parishioners that he would read prayers every Wednesday and Friday. Upon the subsequent Wednesday the bell was rung, and the rector attended in his desk, when after having sat some time, and finding the congregation to consist only of himself and his clerk Roger, he began with great composure and gravity, but with a tone peculiar to himself, 'Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth you and me in sundry places;' and then proceeded regularly through the whole service." These are among the lighter touches with which Mr. Forster enlivens the biography.

Every reader will naturally turn with interest to Mr. Forster's presentation of the character of the anomalous relations which existed for so many years between Dean Swift and Esther Johnson—"Stella." It a relief to find that all his research—so far as its results are given in this volume—only establishes more clearly the improbability of there having been anything improper in the association. Writing of Esther Johnson, Mr. Forster says: "Her story has indeed been always told with too much indignation and pity. Not with what depresses or degrades, but rather with what consoles and exalts, we may associate such a life. This young, friendless girl, of mean birth and small fortune, chose to play no common part in the world; and it was not a sorrowful destiny, either for her life or her memory, to be the star to such a man as Swift, the Stella to even such an Astrophel." It is to be hoped that as Mr. Forster progresses in this biography he may find an equally charitable judgment possible regarding other passages in Swift's life. Such conclusions will be accepted gratefully by multitudes who are not prepared to grant to genius immunity for glaring vices, either on the score of its greatness, or because of the carelessness of the times in which its possessor may have lived.

THE PORTFOLIO. An Artistic Periodical, edited by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. London: SEELEY JACKSON & HALLIDAY. New-York: J. W. BOUTON.

The new number of this valuable serial—the most valuable of those specially devoted to art—completes the volume for the year. It contains, as usual, two etchings, and a fac-simile engraving. Of the former, one is by S. Richeton, after a work by the Dutch painter, Nicolas Maes, now in the British National Gallery, and the other is by A. Queyroy, who takes for his subject a Gothic well at Orleans, drawing it, we believe, from nature. To Mr. Richeton's work some exception is liable to be taken as to the manner in which the infant in the cradle has been rendered, but the original, if we remember rightly, is open to the same kind of criticism as would be offered in regard to the etching. The other parts of the work must be commended. In both pictures, however, rigid admirers of this branch of art may find fault with the large recourse which both artists have had to the effects of aquatint in bringing up the lights and deepening the effects of the low shadows. They are good examples of this kind of work, but should be compared with some of the etching in the volume which we noticed a few days ago as published under the same auspices. The photo-engraving is one of the best that we have had for some time. It is from a painting by Gustave Boulanger, which was exhibited at the last Salon, and is taken, as most of this artist's larger works have been, from antique life. It represents a Corinthian atrium, the mistress of the house being seated under a velum, protected from the rays of the sun, and watching her children at play on the margin of a marble fountain. The group is enriched with some graceful figures of young maidens, and in the distance the master of the household is seen approaching, welcomed by a large hound. The details of the picture, which is considered one of the painter's best, are excellent, and its reproduction in the *Portfolio* is a great enrichment of the volume.

The literary contributors are well-known writers upon art topics. Mr. Wornum supplies the notice of Maes, and René Menard that of Boulanger. Mr. Hamerton concludes his memoirs of Etty, giving a sketch of his life and character, which is well deserving the attention of young artists; and in like manner Mr. Atkinson brings to an end his notice of William Müller. We may add here that the arrangements which have been made for the production of the *Portfolio* in 1876 promise us a volume of even greater interest than that now completed.

EX-AUDITOR THAYER.

LETTER OF MR. THAYER TO GOV. TILDEN RESIGNING THE OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The following is a copy of the letter of resignation sent by the late Auditor of the Canal Department to the Governor:

To his Excellency, Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New-York:

On the 15th day of April, 1874, I was duly appointed to the office of Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New-York. From that time I performed the duties of that office to the best of my ability, until the 28th December, 1875, when I was served with what purported to be a copy of an order of the Governor of the State of New-York, duly certified as such copy, and as having been on that date filed in the office of the Secretary of State, whereupon I ceased to act as Auditor. In view of the particular time and circumstances of the service of this paper, I deem it proper here to state the following facts: A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund was called for and held on the 16th day of December, 1875. At this meeting, which seemed to have been arranged for the purpose, certain persons known as members of a commission for the investigation of alleged frauds in the management of canals appeared and made certain statements, and presented what they represented as testimony taken before them in reference to certain acts of the Auditor in relation to the purchase of certificates of indebtedness issued by Canal Commissions. Whereupon it was suggested that the said board should immediately pass resolutions in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 783 of the Laws of 1857, requiring the Governor to suspend the Auditor. Upon its being represented to the board that I had no hearing before such commission, and that the statements presented were entirely ex parte, and new to me, the board declined to act in the matter then except to remit it to such commission with a request that I be allowed to appear before it and make such statements and offer such proofs as might seem proper. On the 20th of December I appeared before such commission and requested at the outset to be allowed to make a statement in the form of testimony in regard to the several matters which had been referred to by the Commissioners before the Board of Commissioners of the canal fund. This was refused, and the Commissioners proceeded in their own manner for four days to cross-examine me, not only in regard to the matters communicated to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, but as to the others, and as to none of which had I had the least opportunity to give any direct testimony or statements whatever. On the fifth day I was accorded the privilege of having my statement read in evidence, occupying but a few minutes in time, and comprising four pages of the 124 pages of testimony reported, and then I was again subjected to a further cross-examination of great length and rudeness. The Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund had adjourned to and met on Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875. It was only at the hour of that meeting that either my counsel or myself were furnished with a copy of the testimony taken. Nevertheless, the matter was taken up at once, and after hearing my counsel, the board adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a requisition is made upon his Excellency, the Governor, to suspend Francis S. Thayer, the Auditor of the Canal Department, and to appoint a suitable person to perform his duties, if it shall be made to appear to him that the said Auditor has violated his duty in respect to the public money in his charge and subject to his draft, the particulars of which alleged violations of duty appear in the report of the commission to investigate the affairs of the canals of the State, which has been submitted to this board and which is herewith transmitted.

The board by the resolution did not assume to pass upon the question of whether or not I had violated my duty, but on the contrary expressly disclaimed any intention of even expressing an opinion on that subject, and simply remitted the whole matter with the testimony to your Excellency. This resolution was adopted between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. of Dec. 28. At that time and for some days following, I am informed your Excellency was in New-York City. However, at about 6 o'clock of that same afternoon, I was served with the order of suspension heretofore referred to. It thus appears that although the Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund had expressly disclaimed any intention to pass upon the question of my having violated my duty in respect to the public moneys under my charge and subject to my draft, there never had been by any one, in any form, specification of a single duty which I had neglected, nor a pretense that I had illegally withdrawn a dollar from the Treasury of the State. My suspension was a foregone conclusion, not to be influenced by proofs of argument, that, in fact, the order had been executed by your Excellency prior to the action of the Board of Commissioners of the Canal Fund, upon which it purported to be founded, probably before the closing of the testimony. It seems that the statute under which I had been suspended makes no provision for a trial or any review of the action of the Executive under it. I thus find myself suspended without any specification of duties alleged to have been violated, having been made in any form, but by an arbitrary exercise of Executive power, and without any means of review of trial and without any provision for my restoration to office, thus leaving me suspended during the balance of my term, and the duties of the office to be discharged by your appointee. In view of the fact that I am not conscious of having violated any duty, and by far the greater portion of the transactions in relation to which the testimony taken relates were entered into by me with no other motive than to promote the best interests of the State in securing the opening of the navigation of the canals in due season, and with the understanding from an interview with you that such transactions would meet your approval. I am at a loss to account for your precipitate action. In consequence of this anomalous position in which I thus find myself, and to avoid any embarrassment to the public service, I hereby resign the office of Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New-York, to take effect immediately. Respectfully yours,

JAN. 11, 1876. FRANCIS S. THAYER.

A LITTLE BOY KILLS HIS PLAYMATE.

A little boy eight years of age, son of Major James Brady, of Harrisburg, Penn., was shot and fatally wounded in Lancaster on Monday morning by a little playmate and friend, only six years of age, whom he was visiting, and who is a son of Mr. James Stewart, of Lancaster. The *Examiner* thus details the circumstances: "Mr. Stewart has a little boy, Joseph by name, who is but six years of age. Between him and Master Brady a warm attachment existed, and on Saturday last, in response to an invitation, the Brady boy came from Harrisburg, in company with a sister, to enjoy a brief visit in this city, stopping at the home of Mr. Stewart. A few days ago Charles Stewart, an elder son, brought home from his office a large revolver, known as Colt's Navy, and he placed it, still loaded, in a drawer under some linen. By some means Master Josie ascertained the whereabouts of the weapon, and this morning about 8 o'clock he managed to get it in his possession. He then ran up stairs to call his little companion down to breakfast. As he entered Master Brady's room he began to snap the revolver in childish glee, and in another moment a loud report rang through the house and a bullet was sent into Brady's brain. He fell forward on the floor, and when the members of the family, who were at breakfast, ran up stairs, they found the Stewart boy trying to lift up his dying companion. He was conveyed to a bed and Drs. J. L. Atlee, Sr. and Jr., called in. They at once pronounced the case a hopeless one, as the ball was lodged in the brain, and death was only a matter of time. The injured lad was a bright, intelligent, and interesting little fellow, and the possession of a robust and hearty constitution is the only thing that prevented death from being instantaneous."

GEN. HOOKER ON THE CENTENNIAL.

The Twentieth Army Corps has voted to have a banquet in Philadelphia on the 25th inst., to which Gens. Williams, Slocum, Sigel, Hartranft, and Latta will be invited. Gen. Hooker has written a letter to the members, which the Philadelphia *Item* prints, as follows:

ARLINGTON HOTEL,
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 3, 1876.

Gen. George W. Mindil:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your very kind letter of the 30th ult., with inclosure, was received by me yesterday. I cannot fail to remark the kindness and consideration the old corps have uniformly extended to me, which I have no means of expressing my appreciation of except in the use of cold and formal words. I can only say now from my heart that I sincerely thank you, one and all, for the compliment you have paid me. It is my present intention to leave the springs for the Centennial early in June, when I hope to be able to participate with you heartily in all the stirring events that will environ us.

Before I conclude this note I hope you will permit me to give you a single evidence of the degree to which our Centennial has possession of the hearts and minds of all our people. During the dark days of the rebellion Mr. Lincoln addressed a communication to the Governor [Rector] of Arkansas asking how many men and how much money his State would furnish for the war. The reply was, "Not a man or a dollar." Now the State is almost crazy in volunteering to form a regiment to visit your Centennial at their own expense; and the regiment, I am happy to say, was nearly full in two days. It seems to me that the hearts of these gentlemen cannot be far removed from the right place. When the Centennial has been made proper use of by our people, as I know it will be, the war may be considered as fairly over, the tomahawk buried, and, I may add, the "red shirt" and its advocates with it. Have no time to say more. Wish each and all of you a happy New Year, and indeed many of them.

As ever, yours truly,
J. HOOKER, Major General.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST BECOMES AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Bishop Huntington, of Syracuse, received Prof. Alphonse August Dupont, formerly a Catholic priest, into the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church on Sunday. His history the Syracuse *Courier* details as follows: Prof. Dupont is a native of Normandy, where he received his collegiate and ecclesiastical education, and was duly ordained by the Roman Bishop of his diocese. He continued several years a parish priest in France. Of these facts in detail the Bishop possessed certified documentary proofs and testimonials. Subsequently Prof. Dupont came to distrust several of the claims and the doctrines of the Papacy, and finding himself unable longer to teach them, left the ministry and came to this country, where he has been engaged in literary and educational pursuits. At first he was reluctant to break away from the communion in which he had been brought up, but since he has resided in Syracuse has attached himself to the Episcopal body, and has been for many months in constant intercourse with the Bishop and some of the clergy. Several searching questions were addressed to him by the Bishop, which were answered clearly and deliberately, and with only a slight French accent. After prayers were offered the Bishop committed to the hands of the Presbyter a copy of the Holy Scripture, charging him to read and preach from it as the Word of God, and to administer the sacraments according to its authority. Immediately the *Gloria in Excelsis* was sung with spirit by the congregation, other prayers were offered, offerings were taken, and the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop. Prof. Dupont is known as a refined and modest gentleman, of unblemished character, and has retained the cordial confidence of clergymen and others in the communion he has left.

THE TREASURER OF MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* has the following to say of a case which has elicited unfavorable comment from the most partisan portion of the Democratic press: "Simple justice to State Treasurer Pfænder requires us to state that upon a careful perusal of the testimony in the case brought by him against Mr. Hurter for slander, we discover no direct evidence, or even any circumstantial evidence, of sufficient weight to be considered as at all convincing, that the money loaned to him by Munch & Co. or Seeger was money belonging to the State, or that any bargain had been made with them by him whereby he was to withdraw as a candidate for Treasurer in consequence of this loan. True, there may have existed, and undoubtedly did, in the minds of the jury, a well-defined doubt about this, and this doubt it was of course their duty to give the defendant the benefit of. But while their verdict will naturally be construed as negatively confirming the charges against Pfænder, the evidence by no means sustains this conclusion. This being the case, the previous high character of Col. Pfænder ought to go a great way toward acquitting him in the minds of the people of any intentional wrong. The whole difficulty in his case consists of the unfortunate fact that the Munches are generally credited with being quite capable of suggesting to him the bargain he is accused of making, and their necessities were such that the continuance in their hands of the Treasurer's office was a matter of vital consequence. Divested of these facts, there are few people in this State who would give an instant's credence to the accusations which have been made against Col. Pfænder. As it is, we repeat that there is no evidence in the recent trial of a feather's value as showing his positive complicity in any corrupt bargain whereby he was to withdraw from his candidacy for the State Treasurership in consideration of the loan or gift of lumber, money, or any other valuable thing."

A QUESTION OF DIGNITY.

The Senate of Minnesota and the late Secretary of State are each engaging in a fit of sulks, in consequence of an alleged lack by each, respectively, of the high consideration exacted by the official importance of the other. It seems that the Senate recently directed the Secretary to furnish it with certain information. The Secretary complied, but at the same time entered his protest against the assumption of authority on the part of one branch of the Legislature to direct his action, saying that one branch of the Legislature had no power to direct the action of an officer of the Executive branch of the Government, and that this could only be done by a Legislative act. "I think it my duty," loftily concludes the out-going Secretary, "thus respectfully to assert the constitutional dignity of the office from which I am about to retire." But in thus asserting the "constitutional dignity" of his own office he deeply wounded the constitutional dignity of the Senate, and, as it couldn't permit itself to be snubbed in that style, it returned the communication to Mr. Jennison, with the information that it was "uncalled for, and an impertinent attempt of a subordinate officer of the State to instruct that body in its rights, privileges, and duties."

ACCESSIONS TO CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 3d inst. says: "During the year 1875 the rail brought us 74,772 persons, and took away 29,835, leaving a gain of 44,937. The sea brought 33,827; took away 12,592, leaving 21,235; a total gain of 69,172. One hundred and eighty thousand five hundred and ninety-nine arrivals in one year indicate certainly a growing interest in the Pacific States and Territories, particularly in California, for she retains the most of them. The net gain to our population, by excess of arrivals over departures, has been, during the past six years, 212,702 persons. Should we ever have an enumeration of our population—which has never yet been done, each census having been very imperfect—the State will probably show a greater number of inhabitants than has generally been supposed. The Chinese immigration has been, during the past year, 18,144, and during the thirteen years last past, 119,087. Of these, 4,406 were females."

COL. LAMAR'S ACCEPTANCE.

When L. Q. C. Lamar was nominated for the United States Senate by the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Mississippi, he made a brief address, in which he said: "It would be affectation in me to disguise the pleasure and gratification which thrill me in this the proudest moment of my life. There are occasions in the lifetime of every man when he can but imperfectly express in language the emotions of his heart. All that I can now say is, that as a Southern man, a Georgian by birth and education, and a Mississipian by adoption in my earliest manhood—I come to thank this convention of Southern men, descendants of Southern ancestors, for having committed into my hands the rights, the honor, and the sovereignty of your State. By your unrestricted and unrestrained suffrages I am elected to an office adorned by the genius and statesmanship of a Brown and a Davis."

MR. CHICKENDANCE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday morning has this paragraph: "A young man, Chickendance by name, who has been suffering from a virulent attack of small-pox on South East street, was given up by his physician Saturday night and instructions were given how to dispose of the sick man's clothes in the event of his death. The man soon afterward gave up the ghost, and his apparel was buried according to directions. About two hours after his supposed demise the dead man recovered consciousness and sat up in his bed, to the astonishment and dismay of the attendants and the physician, all of whom had pronounced him dead beyond hope of resurrection this side of the river. Whether Chickendance will recover remains a question of extreme doubt, for his condition is still critical and almost hopeless."

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 450; Crown Point, 25¼; California, 81; Yellow Jacket, 107; Segregated Belcher, 108; Empire, 6½; Ophir, 58¾; Alpha, 28½; Chollar, 106; Belcher, 35; Savage, 21¼; Confidence, 22; Imperial, 9½; Sierra Nevada, 25¾; Mexican, 21; Exchequer, 16¼; Gould and Curry, 20¾; Overman, 77½; Best and Belcher, 63¼; Justice, 33½; Hale and Norcross, 56; Caledonia, 41.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 11.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CLAYTON, Arkansas, presented the petition of citizens of New-York, asking Congress to pass a law prohibiting the appropriation of money or property of the United States for any religious sect or society. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. OGLESBY, Illinois, presented the petition of citizens of Saratoga, in that State, asking the repeal of the Resumption act of January, 1875, as well as the National Bank act, and the substitution of legal tenders for national bank notes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL TO ADMIT NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. PADDOCK, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the Produce Exchange of New-York in favor of the passage of the bill to appropriate $1,500,000 for the completion of the preparations for the opening of the Centennial celebration. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. COOPER, in accordance with the notice previously given by him, announced the death of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson, and spoke in a eulogistic strain of the ex-President.

Upon concluding his remarks he submitted the usual resolutions of respect, declaring that the Senators will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: As a member of this body, in the discharge of what I regarded as a high official duty, I voted for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. I believed he had violated the law, and for that vote I have no excuse or apology to offer. But, Sir, I would let the memory of what I regarded as his faults be buried with him, and choose to remember only his virtues and his services to his country. I would exercise for him the same charity that I would ask to have extended to myself in the inevitable hour. Mr. Johnson was a man of remarkable traits of character. He was distinguished for his tenacity of purpose, perhaps, for his impatience of opposition. He was combative in his temperament, and that quality of his mind I have no doubt led him to do many of those things to which objection was taken. He was born in the humble walks of life. He lived in poverty, and had no advantages of an early education. I have heard it said that his wife taught him to read. But he was distinguished for his thirst for knowledge and for an honorable ambition, and he went step by step, first holding an office in the town in which he lived and afterward in the Legislature of Tennessee, then a member of the other House of Congress, and then a member of this body. In every position in life he showed himself to be a man of ability and of courage, and I believe it is proper to say of Andrew Johnson that his honesty has never been suspected. The smell of corruption was never upon his garments. As a member of this body in 1858 he introduced a bill granting a homestead of 160 acres of land to every actual settler. He was in advance of the statesmen of his own section, and even of those of the North upon that question. It was a measure that was not popular in the South for reasons which we can all understand, but which it is not necessary to advert to now. That measure did not become a law then, though it did afterward; but Mr. Johnson was entitled to none the less credit for his early and bold advocacy of it. The establishment of the homestead was almost an era in the history of this country. It was one of the greatest blessings that was ever conferred by a single act of Congress. When the storm of secession swept over the South and through this hall, Andrew Johnson was the only member of Congress from the South in either house, so far as I remember, who resisted that wave and stood faithfully to the Union. In introducing this matter of course I desire to arouse no partisan feeling here, but simply to do justice to his history. It cost something to be a Union man in the South. The Southern section can testify to that. It required courage and daring that was not required to take a similar position in the North. Mr. Johnson understood full well that it would cost him the friendship of his lifelong neighbors in Tennessee; that it would, at least for a time, make him an outcast from their society; that he might even become an exile from the State in which he had lived, and which he had so long and so ably served. But he stood in this chamber and declared his devotion to the Union, turned his back upon those destructive influences to go with the South in that terrible controversy, defied their threats, hurled back with indignation the epithets that had been launched upon him. He made a speech here, upon the 5th and 6th days of February, 1871, which I have taken the pains to hunt up. I remember the effect of those words as they rang through the North. In the course of that speech, Mr. Johnson said: "Sir, I intend to stand by that flag and by the Union of which it is the emblem. I agree with Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, 'that this Government of our fathers, with all its defects, comes nearer the objects of good governments than any other on the face of the earth.'" And again he said: "I have been told and I have heard it repeated, that this Union is gone. It has been said in this chamber that it is in the cold sweat of death, that in fact it is really dead, and merely lying in state waiting for the funeral obsequies to be performed. If this is so and the war that has been made upon me in consequence of advocating the Constitution and the Union is to result in my overthrow, and in my destruction, and that flag, that glorious flag, the emblem of the Union, which was borne by Washington through a seven years' struggle, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust—when this Union is interred, I want no more honorable winding sheet than that brave old flag, and no more glorious grave than to be interred in the tomb of the Union." Those were brave words to be uttered by Andrew Johnson under the circumstances. I admired and honored him at the time; I do so now, and ever shall. He was a brave man, and he encountered risks and subjected himself to dangers which we of the North scarcely knew anything about. Perhaps no man in Congress exerted the same influence on the public sentiment of the North at the beginning of the war as Andrew Johnson. Afterward, in the Spring of 1862, I think it was in March, Mr. Lincoln appointed him Military Governor of the State of Tennessee. He went there at the imminent risk of his life. He was subjected to violence—I think at Lynchburg—on the road, and when he arrived at Marshall he was threatened with assassination on the streets and in public assemblies. But he went on the streets, he defied those dangers, he went into public assemblies, and on one occasion went into a public meeting, drew his pistol, laid it on the table before him and said, "I have been told that I would be assassinated if I came here; if that is to be done then it is the first business in order, and let that be attended to." No attempt having been made, he said, "I conclude the danger has passed by," and then he proceeded to make his speech. His conduct as Military Governor was distinguished for courage, for devotion to the interests of the Union, and the admiration created by his conduct throughout the North led to his nomination for Vice President upon the Republican ticket in 1864. He was elected, and afterward became President of the United States by the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. We were personal friends. The first time I ever met Mr. Johnson was in this chamber. I was on a casual visit here and heard the debate in which Mr. Breckinridge made his final speech before leaving to join the Confederate Army. I was introduced to Mr. Johnson then, and from that time we were friends. After I had voted for his impeachment and met him accidentally, he wore the same kindly smile as in times before, and offered me his hand. I thought it showed nobility of soul; there were not many men who could have done that. He has gone; we are all soon to follow him. He had his faults; let them be buried with him. Let us remember the great services he rendered to his country. He was faithful to his country in a time of great trial, and let that fidelity and those great services always be remembered.

Appropriate eulogistic remarks were made by Senators McCreery of Kentucky, Merrimon of North Carolina, Paddock of Nebraska, Bogy of Missouri, Jones of Florida, Bayard of Delaware, and Key of Tennessee.

Senator McCreery, in prefacing his remarks, said he was the only Senator present who voted for the acquittal of Mr. Johnson at the impeachment trial, and, like the Senator from Indiana, [Morton] he had no apology to make for that vote.

At the conclusion of the eulogies, at 3 o'clock, the Senate, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, introduced a bill preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and the resumption of specie payments. It proposes to retain gold in the Treasury to the amount of thirty per cent. of the outstanding legal tenders; requires national banks to retain gold paid for their interest on bonds deposited to secure currency till they have thirty per cent. of their outstanding notes, and repeals that portion of the Resumption act compelling specie resumption in 1879.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. HAMILTON, of New-Jersey, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. It was made the special order for Thursday next. It appropriates $231,241.

PAY OF COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. J. D. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution fixing the number and pay of the committee clerks as follows: Elections, $5 per day; Banking and Currency, $5; Pacific Railroad and Railways and Canals, (combined,) $4; Commerce, $5; Post Offices and Post Roads, $4; Indian Affairs and Mines and Mining, (combined,) $4; Military Affairs, $5; District of Columbia, $4; Judiciary, $4; Private Land Claims and Education and Labor, (combined.) $4; Naval Affairs, $4; Expenditures in the Post Office Department, $5; Foreign Affairs, $5; Territories, $4; War of 1812 and Invalid Pensions, (combined,) $5; Revision of Laws, $5; Patents, $4; Public Buildings and Grounds, and Expenditures in the Treasury and War Departments, $5; Accounts, $5. The resolution was adopted.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. ATKINS, of Tennessee, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Pension Appropriation bill. It was made a special order for Friday next. It appropriates $25,533,500.

THE AMNESTY QUESTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Amnesty bill, and was addressed by Mr. HILL, of Georgia. He disclaimed all desire on the part of himself and associates from the South to reopen ill feeling between the sections—the country had already suffered enough from feuds. The gentleman from Maine had made two points in his speech—the magnanimity and grace of the Republican Party and the brutality of those whom he pleased to term rebels. As to the first question, he did not propose to weary the House, because with the history of the last fifteen years yet fresh in the mind of the world it was useless to speak of the grace and magnanimity of the Republican Party. With master enslaved, with intelligence disfranchised, with society disordered, with States subverted, with Legislatures dispersed, the people could not afford to talk of grace and magnanimity. If that were grace and magnanimity, he prayed God to save the country in the future from such virtues. The gentleman from Maine had made the grave indictment against Mr. Davis that he was guilty of the murders and crimes at Andersonville, and the gentleman [Mr. Blaine] stood before the country with his very fame in peril if, after making such a charge, he failed to prove it. The charge against Mr. Davis was that he was a deliberate, willful, scheming murderer of thousands of his fellow-citizens. Knowing the high character and reputation of the gentleman from Maine, he [Mr. Hill] had supposed when he heard the charge fall from the lips that he had certainly made a recent discovery, and he listened for the evidence. But what was it? Nothing but the partial report of a Congressional Committee. The testimony read was exclusively ex parte testimony, taken while the gentleman now on trial before the country was in prison without a hearing, and without the opportunity of a hearing. If there was any principle held sacred in the Anglo-Saxon mind, it was that an Englishman was not to be condemned until he should be confronted with his accusers. But the testimony was not only ex parte, but was mutilated—ingeniously mutilated, palpably mutilated, most adroitly mutilated. In this connection Mr. Hill referred to the statement of Dr. Jones, one of the witnesses on the Wirz trial, who had been sent by the Confederate Government to make a report as to the condition of Andersonville, but whose report had never reached the Confederate authorities. That report had in the hands of the Judge Advocate been mutilated, and Dr. Jones had called the attention of the court to the fact, one of the suppressed statements being that homesickness and disappointment among the prisoners had been more destructive of life than any physical cause. During the whole three months of the trial, the Federal Government, with all the means at its disposal, had not produced a single witness to connect the name of Mr. Davis with a single atrocity. Even on the day of his execution Wirz had been offered a commutation of his sentence if he would implicate Mr. Davis, but Wirz's answer to his counsel was, "Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else even to save my life." But, said Mr. Hill, what poor Wirz, within two hours of his execution, would not say for his life, the gentleman from Maine says to the country for the sake of keeping his party in power. [Sensation.]

Mr. Hill went on to argue that, on the logic of Mr. Blaine's speech—holding Mr. Davis responsible for the acts of Mr. Winder—President Grant might be held responsible for the acts of McDonald and Joyce. The argument was false; it was a libel on American rules of law, and was without precedent. He [Mr. Hill] acquitted Gen. Grant of complicity in the whisky frauds and the revenue frauds, and the facts acquitted Mr. Davis of complicity with any atrocity anywhere. Mr. Hill proceeded to quote the law of the Confederate Government on the subject of the treatment of prisoners, in which it is provided that the rations for prisoners of war shall be the same in quantity and quality as those furnished to enlisted men in the Army of the Confederacy. To the charge that Mr. Davis had sent Gen. Winder to Andersonville to organize a den of horrors, the answer was, an order locating the prison, which Mr. Hill read, and which provided that it should be in a healthy locality, with plenty of pure water, a running stream, and, if possible, shade trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills. That, he said, did not look like organizing a den of horrors. Mr. Blaine had said that no Confederate prisoner in the hands of the Federal authorities had suffered, but that they had always been allowed to buy whatever they wanted. The only answer he would give to that was that he himself had once the honor of being a prisoner in the North, and on the first day of his imprisonment the officer in charge of the prison had kindly told him that he would put him on Andersonville fare, and would not allow him to buy anything. He [Mr. Hill] only got released from that imprisonment after ten days before Gen. Dix, of New-York. He quoted the testimony of a Union soldier on the Wirz trial, to the effect that there never had been any difficulty in getting vegetables at Andersonville. He then spoke of the lack of medicine and clothing in the Confederacy as causes of death, both of which articles had been made contraband of war by the United States Government and declared that whatever horrors had existed at Andersonville not one of them could be attributed to a single order of the Confederate Government. He [Mr. Hill] did not want to unfold the chapter on the other side. He was an American who honored his country and his whole country, and it was not pleasant for him to bring forward proof that any portion of his country had been guilty of willful crime or willful ill-treatment of poor manacled prisoners. Most of those horrors were inseparable from a state of war, and he wanted the people to recollect that, so that hereafter they should not be hurried into another war. Still, as a set-off to the gentleman's [Mr. Blaine's] statement about Andersonville, he would read some extracts from a letter written by a Confederate Surgeon who was a prisoner of war at Elmira. He read portions of that letter in which it was stated that the mortality of Elmira was no less than at Andersonville.

Mr. PLATT, of New-York, asked him who was the author of the letter.

Mr. HILL replied that he did not know.

Mr. PLATT declared, as living within thirty-six miles of Elmira, that the statements were unqualifiedly false.

Mr. HILL replied that he did not say the statements were true, but only that they were as good as the statements quoted on the other side. He then cited Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Surgeon General Barnes to show that the ratio of Confederate prisoners in the North who died was twelve per cent., and of Union prisoners in Confederate hands was less than nine per cent. But the great question, he continued, is at last, Who was responsible for that state of things? and that is really the only important question. Mr. HILL went on to discuss the history of the exchange of prisoners. At this point of the debate Mr. HILL's hour expired, but by unanimous consent he was allowed to proceed without any limitation as to time.

Mr. BLAINE asked him whether he had not been a member of the Confederate Senate.

Mr. HILL replied that he had been.

Mr. BLAINE then proceeded to quote a resolution offered in the Confederate Congress by Senator Hill, of Georgia, to the following effect: "That every person pretending to be a soldier or officer of the United States, who shall be captured on soil of the Confederate States after the 1st of January, 1863, shall be presumed to have entered the territory of the Confederate States with intent to incite insurrection, and to abet murder, and that, unless satisfactory proof be adduced to the contrary before the military court before which his trial shall be had, he shall suffer death." He asked Mr. Hill whether he was the author of that resolution.

Mr. HILL—I will say to the gentleman from Maine, very frankly, that I have not the slightest recollection of hearing it before.

Mr. BLAINE—You do not deny it?

Mr. HILL—I do not know. My opinion is that I never was the author of that resolution; but I have no recollection of it. If the gentleman can give me the circumstances under which it was introduced, I may recollect.

Mr. BLAINE—On the 1st of October, 1862, the Judiciary Committee of the Confederate Congress made a report and offered a series of resolutions, and thereupon Senator Hill, of Georgia, is recorded as having offered the resolution which I have just read.

Mr. HILL—I was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate, and very likely, like the Chairman of the Committee on Rules at the last session, I may have consented to that report.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman admit that he made that report?

Mr. HILL—I do not know; but it is very likely.

Mr. BLAINE—The copy which I have quoted from is entitled "Republicanism in America." I wish to know whether the gentleman was the author of that resolution.

Mr. HILL—I really do not recollect.

Mr. BLAINE (persistently)—The gentleman does not say that he was not the author of it.

Mr. HILL—I do not, but I think I was not the author of it.

Mr. BLAINE—I thought that, as the gentleman's effort was to show the humane character of the Confederate Congress, this might aid him in remembering the facts.

Mr. HILL—With all due deference to the gentleman, he did not think any such thing. [Laughter.] He thought he would divert me from the purpose of my argument.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, no; the gentleman can have all the time he wants.

Mr. HILL—What measures the Confederate Government might have thought proper to take at that time to protect the women and children of the Confederacy from insurrection I do not recollect, but I shall not be diverted by the gentleman from Maine from the course of my argument to go into the history of slavery, or of the insurrection, or of John Brown's raid. I know this, that whether I or any other gentleman on the committee was the author of the resolution, and which I think more than probable, our purpose was not to do injustice to any man, woman, or child, North or South, but to adopt what we deemed stringent measures to protect our wives and children from servile incursions and slaughter while our brave sons were in the field. [Murmurs of applause on the Democratic side.] To the letter which I have read from Mr. Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange in 1864, proposing that each side should send surgeons to attend to their own prisoners, that these surgeons should carry medicine to the prisoners, that they should nurse and treat them, and be also commissioned as Commissaries, and provide them with food, clothing, and everything that was needed for their comfort, no reply was ever received. In August, 1864, there were two more propositions. The cartel of exchange had been broken by the Federals under certain pretenses. In 1864 the prisoners were accumulating on both sides to such an extent that Mr. Ould made another proposition to waive every objection, and to agree to whatever terms the Federal Government would demand, and to renew the exchange of prisoners, man for man and officer for officer, just as the Federal Government might prescribe. That proposition was also rejected. In the same month of August, 1864, finding that the Federal Government would neither exchange prisoners nor agree to sending surgeons to the prisoners on each side, and the Confederate Government finding itself with increasing numbers of prisoners on hand proposed to send to the Federal Government the sick and wounded prisoners without equivalent. The Confederate Government officially proposed in August, 1864, that, if the Federal Government would send steamers and transports to Savannah, the Confederate Government would return the sick and wounded prisoners on its hands without an equivalent. That proposition, which was communicated to the Federal authorities in August, 1864, was not answered until December, 1864, when some ships were sent to Savannah. The record will show that the chief suffering, the chief mortality at Andersonville was between August and December, 1864. We sought to allay that suffering by asking you to take your prisoners off our hands without equivalent and without asking you to return a man for them, and you refused to do it.

As Mr. Hill finished his speech and Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, took the floor, the debate was interrupted by a message from the Senate announcing the action of that body in connection with the death of ex-President Andrew Johnson.

Mr. MCFARLAND, of Tennessee, rose to offer the usual resolutions of respect, but, in view of the intense interest manifested in the amnesty debate, he offered to defer the eulogies until to-morrow.

To that, however, Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, objected as irregular and unprecedented.

The offer was withdrawn and the proceedings of the day were closed with speeches in eulogy of Mr. Johnson, made by Messrs. McFarland, Thornburgh, and Young, of Tennessee; Waddell, of North Carolina; Conger, of Michigan; Cox, of New-York, and Throckmorton, of Texas.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—On motion of Mr. O. H. Browning, William Woodburn, of Virginia City, Nev., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. J. M. Harlan, E. Y. Parsons, Esq., of Louisville, Ky., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Solicitor General Phillips, Allen Rutherford, Esq., of Wilmington, N. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. M. I. Southard, A. W. Train, Esq., of Zanesville, Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. M. H. Carpenter, Joseph B. Braman, Esq., of Boston, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. J. B. Sanborn, Jonathan W. Childs, Esq., of Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 796.—*R. Dudley Frayser et al., appellants, vs. Anthony C. Lane.*—On motion of Mr. M. H. Carpenter, in behalf of counsel for appellants, dismissed with costs.

No. 798.—*William and Emily Hill, appellants, vs. William Brackett and C. B. Waite.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. J. D. McPherson, and Mr. George W. McCrary, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. J. S. Clark for the appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 825.—*The Town of Coloma, plaintiff in error, vs. David W. Eaves.*—This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. C. M. Osborne, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by Mr. James Grant for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 3 (original.)—*State of Florida, complainant, vs. E. C. Anderson et al.*—The motion of J. G. Gibbs to discharge the Receiver, &c., was argued by Mr. E. N. Dickerson in support of the same.

No. 123.—*Charles Stott et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William Rutherford.*—The argument of this cause was continued by W. A. McCoy, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. W. S. Cox for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. A. G. Riddle, for the plaintiffs in error.

The Supreme Court to-day took up the Granger case, No. 552—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company against the Attorney General of Iowa, et al.—which comes up on appeal from the Circuit Court for Iowa, and the argument is in progress, with the prospect of consuming two days in the delivery. The bill was filed to restrain the operation of the act of Iowa, establishing maximum rates of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on State railroads, on the ground that it is in conflict with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, in that it impairs the contract contained in the charter of the road, under which it was entitled to fix its own rates of compensation for the transportation of persons and property. It impairs not only the charter contract, but the contract between the company and its stockholders and mortgagees, and also between the road and other roads with which it has existing contracts. It is also in conflict with the fourteenth amendment, in that it seeks to deprive the company of its property rights without due process of law. It is in conflict with the provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress exclusive power to regulate commerce among the several States. Nor is it, in so far as it prescribes rates of compensation for the transportation of persons and property, a police regulation, maintainable under the Police power of the State. It also violates the Constitution of Iowa, in that it is not uniform in its operation, establishing, as it does, one rate for some roads and other rates for other roads; making the burden of interference more onerous to some and more advantageous to others, and in cases where there is no natural diversity or class distinction between them.

In reply to this the State contends that the act does not impair the charter contract, because by its charter there is no provision giving it the exclusive power and right to fix its rates of transportation, and as there is no such specific grant to a corporation, it cannot be said that the exercise of the right to fix freight tariffs by the State in any manner affects the rights of the corporation. A statute, it is said, will not be held invalid by reason of any repugnance to the Constitution unless such repugnance is clear and undoubted. A conflict with some specified clause of the Constitution must be shown to exist beyond all reasonable doubt or the law will be sustained. The burden is cast upon those who impugn its validity to show precisely where and the manner of its violation of the constitutional restriction. All legislative power is inherent in the people in their sovereign capacity, and this power has been delegated, in a complete and unreserved manner, to the Legislature, except as restricted by the Federal Constitution. The act complained of is legislative in its character, and within the scope of the legitimate powers the Legislature. But, it is said, if the charter of the road contained a provision purporting to confer upon the company the exclusive right to establish the rates of tolls and fares, such a provision would be invalid, because it is not competent for a Legislature, by contract, to divest itself and future Legislatures of the power to legislate for the public roads. It holds its power in trust for the people, and cannot divest itself of the power, but must exercise it at all times when required by the public good. Subsequently to accepting from the State the land granted by the General Government to aid in the construction of railroads in Iowa, the company expressly stipulated that it would at all times be subject to such regulations as the State might enact, and thereby surrendered any exclusive right it had previously possessed to fix its own fares and rates. The power to amend or to repeal all laws creating corporations is given by the State Constitution of 1857, and under this power it was competent for the Legislature to make the law in question. The branch roads are subject to the operation of the law, because they accepted the aid toward their construction under a statute expressly providing that roads accepting such aid should be subject to legislative control in regard to their charges for transportation. The objection that the law is not uniform in its operation, it is said, is not sustained by showing that the railroads of the State are divided into classes according to their gross earnings. As to the objection that it is a regulation of inter-State commerce, it is said that it is unnecessary to discuss the question, as the defendants disavow any attempt to apply the provisions of the act to inter-State transportation. It is at least in part constitutional, and that a law may stand and be in part not constitutional has been frequently held. The road is a foreign corporation, and it was therefore competent for the Legislature to prescribe the terms upon which it should be permitted to transact business in Iowa. In conclusion, it is said that the idea advanced that if this law is sustained all railroad property will become comparatively valueless because of the insecurity of the investment, and that all efforts to raise money to construct roads will be fruitless, is shown to be a sombre flight of the imagination by the fact that one-half of the thirty-five hundred miles of railways in Iowa have been constructed since the Constitution of 1857 authorizing such legislation.

Messrs. O. H. Browning and F. T. Frelinghuysen for the appellants, and M. E. Cutts, Attorney General of Iowa, for the State.

The court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual reception of the M. Cregan Association was held last night at Irving Hall. The large hall was handsomely decorated with national colors, and at either end of the room there were gas jets arranged to form the words, "M. Cregan, 1876," and "Welcome." In the centre of the hall a fine cage of canary birds was suspended, and around the balconies hung some sixty other beautiful singing birds in handsome cages. Each lady and gentleman was presented with a bouquet on entering the hall. Among the guests were Postmaster James, Collector Arthur, Gen. Custer, Appraiser Darling, Commissioners Bailey, Erhardt, and Wheeler. Col. Frank E. Howe acted as Floor Manager, Col. Holmes as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, ex-Alderman Ottiwell as Chairman of the Order Committee, and Hon. Isaac H. Bailey as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

SEEKING REST AND FINDING NONE.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday says: "Rev. Mr. Glendenning, late of Jersey City, and of unwholesome notoriety, has not found a bed of roses in his new field, Henry, Ill. His enemies are bitter, and suffer no particle of evidence against him to go unused. One day last week over fifty copies of the *Life of Mary Pomeroy* were sold in the town. Steps have been taken also to form a Union Church in the community of all persons so disposed, and to employ an independent preacher."

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED CASES.

COUNSEL STILL ARGUING ON TECHNICAL QUESTIONS — PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUDGES BARRETT AND WESTBROOK.

The application on the part of the people in the Tweed $6,000,000 suit for argument on the order to show cause why new elisors should not be appointed to draw another array of jurors in the place of the one just quashed, came up before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning. Mr. Peckham read the affidavits on which the order had been granted. These recited the quashing of the array and the other proceedings, and contained a reference to the affidavits on which the appointment of the former elisors was made. On beginning the reading of these latter affidavits, Dudley Field objected on the ground that he had not been served with copies of the same on this application, and he desired an adjournment until he could have time to prepare himself in opposition to the statements made in them. After a long discussion Judge Barrett adjourned the further hearing of the matter until 10:30 A. M. to-day.

At the close of the proceedings in Chambers the counsel in the case went to Part II., where Judge Westbrook was sitting, in order to continue there the proceedings on the challenge to the array of selected jurors in the second civil suit against Tweed. William P. Douglass, one of the selected jurors, was put upon the stand, and, in answer to questions put by David Dudley Field, said that he resided in Queens County, about five miles from Flushing, and that he voted, paid taxes, and did jury duty there. On the cross-examination by Mr. Peckham, the witness said he lived in this City from November to May of every year, and traveled about in the Summer. He further testified that he had made application to have his name stricken from the jury list in this City, but had been refused. On the redirect examination the witness said he regarded his place in Queens County as his home.

Pending the arrival of other witnesses, David Dudley Field argued the causes for the challenge. In regard to Julius Catlin, Jr., he said there were two Catlins in the Directory, both set down as residing at the same place. Here Mr. Field was interrupted by the entrance of Mr. Catlin, who was put upon the stand. He testified that he resided at the place indicated on the list of jurors summoned by the Sheriff, and that no one else of the name lived at the place. Witness said his father lived in Connecticut. The two names in the Directory got in by a servant's mistake.

David Dudley Field in resuming his argument referred to the action of the elisors in putting upon the list of forty-eight jurors in the second case nineteen of the names stricken from the similar list in the first suit. The act, he said, was erroneous, and if permitted to stand would lead to grave consequences. It was a virtual denial of the right of choice by the parties. He also referred to the putting of two members of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. on both lists, saying that this was not a selection of the persons most indifferent and impartial between the parties.

Judge Westbrook asked the counsel whether such considerations could be urged except as a ground for charging the elisors with bias. Mr. Field said it was a case of misbehavior on their part. He said this without imputing improper motives to them. The defendants did not complain of motives but acts. From the acts the law drew certain conclusions. In regard to the jurors Caswell and Douglass, he said, the former was exempt, and the latter not liable because not residing here. In regard to Mr. Catlin, whose name appears erroneously on the Sheriff's return, he said that he was relieved from argument by Judge Westbrook's decision on Monday, to the effect that extrinsic evidence could not be resorted to in such cases for the identification of the person, the list being the only admissible evidence.

Samuel D. Babcock, one of the elisors, was then put upon the stand and gave evidence as to the manner in which the names were chosen, and as to the persons intended to be selected.

David Dudley Field and James C. Carter summed up in the matter, and Judge Westbrook announced that he would render his decision on the challenge this morning.

A RECEIVER'S ALLEGED UNFITNESS.

SUIT OF SIMMONS AGAINST THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK—ATTEMPT TO REMOVE ALDRICH, THE RECEIVER.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has granted an order to show cause, returnable to-morrow, against the plaintiff and defendants in the suit of Edgar A. Simmons against the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank and its Trustees, why the present Receiver of the bank, William F. Aldrich, should not be removed and some other and suitable person placed in his stead, and why George A. J. Norman, Jonathan E. Van Doren, Frederick Hollender, William G. Phillips, and J. W. Thompson should not be joined as plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all others depositors of the bank. Messrs. Norman, Van Doren, Hollender, Phillips, and Thompson aver that they are members of the Executive Committee of the bank, and that each is a depositor as well. They then allege that they have reason to believe that the assets of the bank have been during several years grossly mismanaged and misapplied by its officers and Trustees; that the latter have been guilty of such gross mismanagement of the assets, and of such illegal and improper conduct in regard to the same as to subject themselves to criminal prosecution and to pecuniary liability for the loss thereby resulting to the depositors. By virtue of such conduct it is claimed the bank suffered heavy losses and was rendered unable to meet its obligations. Mr. Aldrich, they say, is an unfit person to act as Receiver, because he was the choice of the former officers and Trustees of the bank, and was appointed, as alleged, at their instigation to conceal their frauds and irregularities. In support of these charges the deponents say they were appointed a committee of the depositors at a meeting held on Dec. 14, 1875, to ascertain the facts about the irregularities of the former officers by an examination of the books and records in the Receiver's possession. These Mr. Aldrich declined to show them. Subsequently they requested him to unite with them in an application to the court for the appointment of an expert/accountant to examine the books and records of the bank, but he also declined to do this. They therefore charge that Mr. Aldrich is actuated by a desire to shield the former officers and Trustees from all prosecution.

In further alleging Mr. Aldrich's unfitness the deponents state that when on a former occasion he was appointed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department to examine into the condition of the bank. On Dec. 16, 1873, he made a report which, they say, was false in many particulars, and which was intended to and did deceive the Superintendent and the bank depositors. Among the things which the deponents desire to examine into is the manner in which the bank was allowed to go on while it was insolvent. The depositors, they say, have no confidence in Mr. Aldrich's capacity or honesty of intention in the care and protection of their interests.

Another reason alleged in support of the charge of unfitness is that he was for many years one of the examiners of the Bank Department of the State, and did examine into the condition of the Central Park Savings Bank, the German Up-town Savings Bank, and the Third Avenue Savings Bank, besides the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, and either through culpable negligence or incapacity grossly misrepresented and overstated the assets of these banks, thereby deceiving the Bank Department and the public. This was notably so, it is claimed, in the case of the examination of the Third Avenue Savings Bank made by Mr. Aldrich on April 14, 1873, in which he reported the assets to be $1,468,222 17, and its liabilities $1,471,957 18, whereas the real assets as shown by the books did not exceed $1,187,522 77, and its liabilities exceeded the sum of $1,517,574 46, thus leaving an actual deficiency of $330,051 60. A certified copy of the examination and various affidavits in regard to the actual condition of the affairs of the Third Avenue Savings Bank accompany the order to show cause, which was obtained by Ashbel P. Fitch, the attorney for the depositors of the Mutual Benefit Bank.

IN BEHALF OF THE STURGIS ESTATE.

The case of Appleton Sturgis, Administrator of Russell Sturgis, against Jacob H. Vanderbilt, Daniel Drew, John Inglis, and Henry B. Norton came up before Judge Donohue, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday. It appears that Russell Sturgis recovered a verdict against the New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company in 1871 for $29,556 76. On appeal this was affirmed, with $134 31 of additional costs. While the suit was in progress the Directors wound up the company and sold it out, distributing the proceeds among themselves. The present suit is brought to compel them to pay the amount of the judgment recovered against the company. Inglis denies ever having owned any shares of the company's stock, but says that he did own some shares in the boats of the company. The other defendants deny their liability. The points on both sides were submitted yesterday, Judge Donohue reserving his decision.

CONFLICT OF STATE LAWS.

In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Blatchford rendered a decision in the case of The Providence Company Savings Bank against Jonathan F. Frost, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Elias Hotchkiss. The plaintiffs were holders of notes made by the bankrupt to the amount of $30,000, secured by a mortgage on hotel furniture. After the bankruptcy, the furniture was sold by order of the court, and the proceeds, $32,000, deposited in the Trust Company to abide the plaintiff's claim. The Trustee resisted the claim on the ground of usury. The maker of the notes resided in New-York, and the notes were dated at and payable in New-York. They were, however, originally issued and discounted in Rhode Island, where the law allows any rate of interest which the parties may agree upon. The Judge holds that they were Rhode Island contracts, governed by the law of that State, and not of New-

York, and awards the money on deposit in the Trust Company to the plaintiff.

THE SEVENTH AVENUE GANG.

ITS LATEST OUTRAGE—A NOTORIOUS THIEF CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.

Thomas Casey, known to the Police by the names of James Wright and James Brennan, a member of a notorious gang of thieves who commit their depredations in the vicinity of Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, was placed on trial for grand larceny in the night-time, before Judge Gildersleeve, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The complainant, James Mitchell, in answer to the question of Assistant District Attorney Rollins, testified that on the night of Oct. 16 he was walking along Seventh avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, with Archibald Smith, when he was accosted by a gang of young men who jostled him, and in the confusion thus created stole a silver watch and chain from his vest pocket. The thieves then ran, and were pursued by Smith, who captured Casey, and handed him over to a Police officer. At the Police Court both Mitchell and Smith positively identified Casey as one of the gang; but through some mysterious influence failed yesterday on the witness stand to corroborate their first statements. The stolen watch was subsequently restored to Mitchell, through his friend Smith, who received it from Casey's wife. The possession of the watch by Mrs. Casey was explained by Edward Reynolds, the prisoner's companion, who testified on the defense that he was with Casey on the night of the outrage, near the scene of the theft, and saw one of the gang, named "Jimmy" Le Grau, steal the watch. Finding that Casey was arrested for the theft, and knowing him to be innocent, he had, he said, demanded of the real thief that he should restore the watch. Le Grau had given him the stolen watch, which was subsequently restored to its owner through Mrs. Casey and Smith. The prisoner corroborated Reynolds' story denying the theft, but admitted, in answer to Assistant District Attorney Rollins' cross-examination that he had served four terms in prison. The jury found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and after the verdict had been rendered, District Attorney Phelps informed the court that Casey had been at the bar of the criminal courts under a variety of names, and had, while an escaped convict, appeared in the Court of Oyer and Terminer as a witness for the defense in the Stokes case, swearing to a mass of falsehoods in the attempt to throw discredit on the testimony of the Hart boys, witnesses for the prosecution. The prisoner was then discovered and sent back to the Penitentiary to serve out his term. The career of the accused was a bad one, and there was nothing in his case to recommend him to the mercy of the court. Judge Gildersleeve said that it had been conclusively proved that Casey was a member of a desperate gang of roughs, and he did not see how he could expect any mercy from the court. In view of his youth, however, he would not inflict the extreme penalty of the law, but would sentence him to eight years and six months in State Prison. On motion of Assistant District Attorney Rollins Smith was committed to explain his contradictory statements, but was subsequently discharged by Judge Gildersleeve with a reprimand.

COURT NOTES.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, eighty-eight boxes of cigars and forty reels of cigarettes, seized by the Government, were condemned by default, no claimant appearing.

Charles Ludwig, a policy dealer doing business at No. 66 Suffolk street, was admitted in $500 bail yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court to appear to answer to a charge preferred by one Lewis White, of No. 253 East Houston street.

James Dolan and Edward Moore, who stole a watch, chain, and locket, the property of William Hyer, No. 337 East Twenty-first street, were each sentenced yesterday to eighteen months in the State Prison, by Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions. James Kelly, jointly indicted with Dolan and Moore, was discharged.

Thomas Stewart, colored, steward of the British ship Neptune's Car, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, charged with an assault with intent to kill upon Richard J. Buckingham, mate of the vessel, while on a voyage from Rio Janeiro to this City. The alleged assault was made with a sheath-knife with a blade eight inches in length, but no serious injuries were inflicted. He was held upon petition of the British Consul for extradition, and will be brought up for examination to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Gildersleeve presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Delia Davis, a domestic, charged with stealing a shawl valued at $80 from Mary Ann Plunkitt, No. 45 East Fifty-second street, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. A lad named Harry Nelson, charged with stealing $9 60 from Felix G. E. Effray, at No. 64 East Ninth street, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

The Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, made their final report yesterday and were discharged by Judge Benedict. They presented a batch of indictments, mostly of an unimportant nature, but including nearly all the cases that have been brought before the United States Commissioners since they have been in session. The regular term of this court will open this morning, when Lawrence will be called to plead to the new indictment for forgery found against him.

Eugene Sullivan, a clerk, was arraigned before Justice Bixby yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of receiving money under false pretenses, preferred by Alvan G. Southworth, the Receiver of the Bleecker Street Railroad. On the 6th inst. Sullivan, representing himself as one Kane, a conductor on the line, presented a fraudulent resignation and demanded $106 75 due Kane. The cashier unsuspiciously paid the money, but the deception was discovered and Sullivan was subsequently arrested by Officer Bush, of the Ninth Precinct. The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was committed in default of $1,500 bail to answer.

The suit of William C. De Hart against Rufus Hatch for slander, which has been before the courts in various ways heretofore, was yesterday brought to trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Supreme Court, Part III. The damages are laid at [illegible]0,000. De Hart, it appears, was the first mate of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's vessel Colon, and Mr. Hatch was the Vice President of the company. The plaintiff claims that the latter said he was drunk and unfit for the position, and so had him discharged. After the evidence for the plaintiff was all in, the defense moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the communication was privileged and no malice was shown. The decision was reserved.

REVOKING A DECISION.

The case of The People ex rel. Farley against Anthony, the Clerk of the Seventh District Civil Court, was brought up before Judge Joseph F. Daly in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The action was for a mandamus against the defendant to compel him to return a decision of Judge Ackert as it originally stood. It appeared that Judge Ackert had decided a case, and had indorsed his decision on the papers. He afterward, however, struck out his signature from the decision, and wrote a revocation. Judge Daly holds that after a District Court Justice has once rendered a decision he cannot revoke it, and grants the mandamus to compel the Clerk to register the original decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Steinbach vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company.—The defendant is not entitled to an allowance under $308. Wolf was separately interrogated; $60 off, and $30 of the $50.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Smith.—The order is not properly drawn nor copied. The payment should be made to the parties entitled thereto. Allowance to Mr. Goeller of $75; to Mr. Vincent, $25.

Dymond vs. Butterworth.—Upon payment of $10 costs of dismissal, and $10 costs of opposing this motion on or before the 13th inst., at 12 M., the default may be opened, and the original motion then heard, otherwise motion denied with $10 costs.

Kelly vs. Marsh.—Memorandum.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Dayton et al.—But one bill of costs was taxable, under the judgment of the Court of Appeals. Motion granted.

Macauley vs. Diggles.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Cohen vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company.—Case ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Boyd vs. Rathman.—Short order and stay denied, regular notice must be given of notice of motion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J. and Brady, J.

Nos.
89—Brennan vs. The People, &c.
90—Jacoubsky vs. The People, &c.
91—Tinte vs. The People, &c.
92—Lariye et al. vs. Morgan.
93—Allen vs. The People, &c.
94—Carpenter vs. The People, &c.
95—Swan vs. The People, &c.
96—Woodman vs. The People, &c.
98½—Dolan vs. The People, &c.
100—Crimmins vs. The People, &c.
101—Kelly vs. The People, &c.
102—Abrams vs. The People, &c.
177—Webster et al. vs. Hackett, &c.

Nos.
142——— vs. ———.
190—Rostein vs. Dodd.
192—Barber vs. Clark.
193—McVey vs. Cantrell.
194—Nelson vs. The Long Island R. R. Co.
195—Berringer vs. Wentworth.
196—Foshay vs. La Roche.
199—Pomeroy et al. vs. Tanner.
200—Mach vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
106—The People, ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. Conklin.
117—Hook et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
129—Prince vs. Conner, &c.
172—Germania Fire Ins. Co. vs. M. & C. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
95—Williams vs. U. S. and Brazilian S. S. Co.
101—Locke vs. Pilley.
106—Roebling vs. Duncan.
107—Sanders vs. McDermott.
109—Vanderpoel vs. The Mayor, &c.
116—Smith vs. Armstrong.
117—Watson, &c., vs. Barr, &c.
118—Watson, &c., vs. Lee, &c.
119—Same vs. Same.
120—Same vs. Same.
121—Watson vs. Barr, &c.
122—Watson, &c., vs. Lee, &c.
147—Matter of Williams.

Nos.
160—Matter of Redmond. (Three motions.)
161—Matter of Redmond.
164—Matter of the Atlantic Gunpowder Co.
195—Matter of Rhinelander.
197—Matter of North Pres. Church.
215—Ranney vs. Fisher, &c.
245—Odell vs. Odell.
308—Molloy vs. Stinson.
311—Bornemann vs. Fisher, &c.
316—French, &c., vs. Kinzie.
322—Brown vs. Com. Wool Co.
328—Lawrence vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
11—Platt vs. Carhart et al.
4—Patten, &c., vs. Launette.
Law and Fact.
130—Hooper vs. McCormack et al.
151—Soper vs. McCormack et al.
152—Same vs. Same.
153—Same vs. Same.
157—Ingraham vs. Houghtaling.
159—Locke et al. vs. Wilmore et al.
165—Devan vs. Martin et al.
166½— ——— vs. ———.
168—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Halligan et al.
171—Dudley vs. Spear et al.
179—Kattenhorn vs. Kattenhorn et al.
197—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
200—Birdsall vs. Rapp et al.
202—Harlon vs. Bleecker Street R. R. Co.
203—Bauer vs. Clausen.
208—Bank of N. Amer. vs. Flushing, N. S. and C. R. R. Co.
229—May vs. Craw.
232—Mooney vs. Leventritt.
233—May vs. Lalor et al.
234—Moran vs. McLarty et al.
238—Feldman vs. Welp et al.
240—Weil vs. Burchardt.
241—Marshall et al. vs. Robertson et al.
245—Republic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Weaver.
247—Sherwood vs. Sherwood, &c., et al.
249—Zschwetzke vs. Crow.
250—Habberman vs. Witters et al.
251—Tribune Ass'n vs. Sun P. Ass'n.

Nos.
253—Becker vs. Laurence et al.
255—Grissler et al. vs. Halstead et al.
257—Miller vs. Miller et al.
262—Richards, &c., vs. Rottershall et al.
263—Sinclair, &c., vs. Oakley et al.
269—Cambers vs. Katz.
270—Crutt, &c., vs. Jesswrum.
271—Leslie vs. Jaworski.
273—Mercer vs. Duncan et al.
274—Thomson vs. Thomson et al.
275—O'Connor et al. vs. Hebrew O. A. So.
276—Le Baron vs. Long Island Bank et al.
277—Worthington vs. McLean et al.
278—Langdon vs. Gray.
279—Same vs. Same.
280—Same vs. Same.
285—Blackwell et al. vs. Ward.
286—Blackwell et al. vs. Armstrong.
287—Blackwell et al. vs. Lummann et al.
288—Blackwell et al. vs. Frese et al.
289—Balestier vs. Life Associat'n of America.
294—Steinway vs. Steinway et al.
295—Barker vs. Hoff.
296—Beach vs. Scott et al.
298—Fransioli vs. Jones et al.
300—Price vs. Price et al.
307—Frost vs. Van Loon et al.
308—Cameron vs. Agnew.
310—Rugen et al. vs. Collins et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
897—Maillard vs Paine et al.
2119—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
467—Steinbach vs. Brennan, &c.
1579—Sherman vs. Hoffman et al.
1641—Fish vs. Felt.
3686—Hartshorne, &c., vs. Battershall et al.
2291—Comstock vs. Drohan.
1629—Shappert vs. Sulzer.
2043—Salter, &c., vs. Kennedy, &c.
1989—Sperry vs. Pope et al.
2321—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, &c.

Nos.
1822—Creamer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2115—Weinhaus et al. vs. N. Y. Cath. Protectory.
2235—Holden et al. vs. N. Y. Cath. Protectory.
1553½—Thorp vs. The Mayor, &c.
73—Newton vs. Continental Bank.
1163—Fisk vs. Bradley.
1055—Warren vs. Ashley.
2157—Molleson et al. vs. Webster et al.
449—Corine vs. Florida R. R. Co.
2295—Gold and Stock Tel. Co. vs. Poppenhausen, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

No. 3994—The People, &c., vs. Tweed et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

New Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
674½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
2077—Seaver, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
278—Reck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
1680—Sardinia vs. Blanco et al.
927—Hall vs. Robbins.
2279—Romaine vs. Hatch.
1995—Weber vs. Craig.
2081—Clark vs. Waters et al.
670—Christie et al. vs. Van Orden.
736—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c.
2196—Nash vs. The Mayor, &c.

New Nos.
779—Watson et al. vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
2936—Thompson, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2329—Toal vs. The Mayor, &c.
120—Lilia vs. Ward.
1816—Duffy vs. The Mayor, &c.
1915—Cowan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2248—Garvey vs. The Mayor, &c.
2275—French vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly &c.
2085—Inson vs. Vercelli.
648—Jackson vs. Walker.
625—Strasburger vs. Belding et al.
2014—Eneas vs. Herron.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
575—Kupfer vs. Hagen et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
781—Adsit vs. Noyes.
1811—Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
965—Keyser vs. Kelly, &c.
1675—Gottlerg vs. Connor, &c.
1743—Whitney Arms. Co. vs. Barlow et al.

Nos.
689—Starrs vs. Starrs.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.
709—Weed vs. Mut. Ben. Life Ins. Co.
787—Sun P. & P. As. vs. Tribune As.
1361—Dillon vs. Masterson.
763—Koehler vs. Brennan, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Case on—No. 942—Jones vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Company. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Curtis and Sedgwick, JJ.

Nos.
2—Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.
16—Lawrence et al. vs. Cabot
28—Davis, &c., vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

Nos.
50—Ryal, &c., vs. Kennedy.
52—Cohen vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
57—Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.

No. 5—Phelps vs. Redfield.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
690—Latasa vs. Gt. West. Ins. Co.
611—Crasto vs. Frey.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1002—Schwartz vs. Peck.
1150—Clark vs. Parker.
1093—Hook, &c., vs. Matthews.
728½—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
601—Moody vs. Schieffelin.

Nos.
1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1244—Roediger vs. Simmons.
2122—Kallhar vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
381½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
573—Burke, &c., vs. Gardner.
2140—Agate vs. Edgar.
1133—Wilhelm vs. Brennan, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1309—Harrison vs. Conger.
1318—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1917½—Westervelt vs. The Mayor, &c.
1797—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1208—Hegeman et al. vs. Stevenson.
1346—Malcolm vs. Van Allen.
1348—Dibbs vs. Lang.
1349—Lorillard et al. vs. Kindarf.
1350—Driscol, &c., vs. Stevens.
1351—Mayorga, &c., vs. Nessen et al.
1352—Koch vs. Koch.
1353—Bucking vs. Driggs et al.

Nos.
1354—Giles vs. Wetzler.
1355—Leonard vs. Ward.
1356—N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank vs. White.
1357—Moritz vs. Rememan.
1358—Kelly vs. Cook, &c.
1359—Robinson vs. Stiert.
1360—Levine vs. Hibernia Ins. Co., Ohio.
1361—Haas vs. Simpson.
1362—Smith vs. German Ex. Bank.
1363—Banks vs. Carter.
1364—Belcher vs. Caster et al.
1365—Woronkow vs. Davis et al.
1366—Hudnett vs. Tiffany et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J. Robinson and Larremore, JJ.

Nos.
22—Hall and Hazen, &c.
23—Masters vs. Eclectic Life Ins. Co. et al.
26—Grinnell vs. Kirtland et al.
46—McCann vs. Smith et al.
54—Binings vs. The Mayor, &c.
56—Jarvis et al. vs. Driggs et al.

Nos.
57—Driggs et al. vs. Jarvis et al.
58—Saupay vs. Hamel.
73—Carpenter vs. Weisindanger.
44—Blunt vs. The Mayor, &c.
174— ——— vs. ———.
137—Volz vs. Duony.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
6193—Toope et al. vs. Prigge.
5220—Winter vs. Meehan.
3358—Green vs. Sterling.
3773—Keogh vs. Shurregar.
3774—Jacobs vs. Jacobs et al.
3702—Sayles vs. Conner.
3725—Maher vs. Farley.

Nos.
3733—Johnson vs. Kearney.
3906—Hart vs. Hunt et al.
5393—Manuf's & Merch's Bank vs. Shapter.
6291—Hayward vs. Cummings.
3777—Wright vs. O'Donnell.
3778—Same vs. Same.
3776—Haniskell vs. Dorn.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2624—Frothingham vs. Disbecker.
3879—Talley vs. O'Neill.
5635—Lubosch et al. vs. Rink.
5095—Traphagen et al. vs. Valentine.
6169—Schwarzchild et al. vs. Oppenheimer et al.
3655—Knapp vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.

Nos.
6360—Seaman vs. Durnahaut et al.
6332—Conover et al. vs. Rauch.
6243—Fleischauer vs. Reis.
6244—Same vs. Same.
6245—Same vs. Same.
3664—Phillips vs. Colman.
3722—Bloch vs. Nugent et al.
3723—Oberwarth vs. Weth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5700—Mulligan vs. Hyman.
5905—Goetzel vs. Lynch.
6192—Strauss vs. Mendel.
5120—Pabst et al. vs. Benedict et al.
4476—Flynn vs. Hart.
6012—Murtha vs. Garrison.
6302—Gage vs. Murray et al.
6303—Same vs. Same.
5940—National Park Bank vs. Baum et al.

Nos.
5785—McNish vs. Bogart.
5426—Schacht vs. Elias et al.
5677—Duffy vs. Shanley et al.
6202—Pelletreau et al. vs. Ind. Ex. Co.
5873—Herman vs. Adolphus.
6311—Denzer et al. vs. Moral et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Kelly, robbery.
Joseph Grant, felonious assault and battery.
John McGloin, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Gilmore, burglary.
John Keefe, burglary.
Theodore Kelly, burglary.
Joseph A. Johnson, burglary.
John Gone, grand larceny.

Henry Messer, grand larceny.
William I. McMekin, grand larceny.
Gustav Herschkorni, grand larceny.
John Rutledge, false pretenses.
John Dorsey, petit larceny.
Thomas Murphy, larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 H. & St. J. 8s. c. 81
2,000 do. 80½
6,000 do. 80
7,000 do. 80½
5,000 do. 81
20,000 N. W. C. C. G. 86⅝
200 Tol. & Wab. s3. 3
100 do. 3
100 St. L. & Kan. C. 4½
200 Pacific Mail. c. 37½
200 do. c. 37½
100 do. b3. 37⅝
500 do. 37½
600 do. 37⅜
200 Mich. Cen. 58
100 do. 57¾
100 do. 57⅝
100 Ohio & Miss. 17⅜
400 Lake Shore 63⅝
1300 do. 63½
2100 do. s3. 63⅝
1000 do. 63½
800 do. 63⅝
2600 do. 63¾
1300 do. 63⅞
600 do. s3. 63¾
1200 do. s3. 63⅝
800 do. 63½
1600 do. s3. 63⅜
500 do. 63⅜
500 do. b3. 63⅝
3000 do. s3. 63¼
200 do. s10. 63¼
800 do. 63⅛
600 do. s3. 63⅛
1800 do. 63¼
250 St. Paul 36⅞
100 do. 36¾

1900 West. Union. b3. 75⅞
100 do. 75¾
100 do. c. 75⅝
300 do. 75⅝
100 do. s3. 75½
500 do. 75⅝
800 do. 75⅝
1200 do. 75¾
900 do. 75⅝
300 St. Paul Pref. 69¾
1500 Erie Railway 16
300 do. 16⅛
700 do. 16
500 do. c. 16
20 H. & St. Jo. Pref. 27½
300 do. 27
200 do. 26
100 do. 26½
300 Han. & St. Jo. 20½
200 do. 20⅜
100 do. 20¼
100 do. 20
100 do. 19¾
300 do. b3. 20
200 do. 19⅞
100 do. 19¾
100 do. 19½
400 do. 19
100 do. 18¾
800 do. 19¼
300 do. s3. 19½
100 North-western 39⅝
100 do. 39¾
100 do. 39⅝
100 do. c. 39½
900 do. 39½
100 North-west. Pf. 57
100 do. 56⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 120
2,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, N. b. c. 117⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67 b. c. s3. 119⅝
2,500 do. 119⅞
2,500 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 12. 116⅞

$500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67, small 119½
500 do. 119¾
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C. 117
25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R. b. c. 117⅛
9,000 do. 12. 117⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, C. 12. 122⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 D. of C. 3-65s. 68¾
1,000 Mo. 6s '77. b. c. 99¾
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 40¼
1,000 N. J. Cen. Con. 107¼
1,000 Mil. & S. P. 1st, L. C. Div. 97¼
5,000 do. 97½
6,000 M. & S. P. C. S. F. 81
27,000 N. W. C. C. G. 86⅝
1,000 C. P. 1st C. & O. B. 91⅝
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st. 116
1,000 Mor. & Es. 7s '71. 108
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st c. 106½
1,000 Erie 3d. 98
15,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 80⅝
5,000 Dub. & S. C. 1st. 105½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s. 113½
10,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. b. c. c. 102½
6,000 Har. 1st 7s C. 115⅞
3,000 North Mo. 1st. 86
6,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 94
8,000 Ohio & Miss. C. 94
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bds. 104¼
1,000 Mich. So. 2d. 101⅜
1,000 Union Pac. 1st. 103
5,000 do. b3. 103
2,000 Union Pac. S. F. 94½
7,000 do. 94⅞
10,000 do. b. c. 95
5,000 P. R. of Mo. 1st. 88⅛
5,000 do. 88⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 45
4,000 Tol. & Wab. e. c. 33
1,000 do. 33½
1,000 do. 34
5 Fourth Nat. B'k. 93
10 German Am. B'k. 80
200 Quick. M. Co. b. c. 17½
100 At. & P. Tel. b. c. b3. 18¾
100 W. U. Tel. b. c. s3. 75⅝
300 do. 75½
200 do. c. 75⅝
400 do. 75½
3000 do. 75⅜
100 do. b3. 75⅝
400 do. 75½
300 do. 75⅜
400 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 37½
900 do. 37⅝
100 do. 37½
1600 do. 37⅜
100 do. 37⅜
300 do. 37⅜
500 do. s3. 37⅜
5 Adams Ex. b. c. 103
7 do. b3. 103
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 27

70 N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c. 106¾
6 do. 107¼
400 Harlem b. c. 133½
400 Erie Railway. b. c. 16
100 do. c. 15⅞
100 Illinois Cen. b. c. 99¼
50 do. 99¼
1500 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 63⅜
2600 do. 63⅜
100 do. s3. 63¼
300 do. 63¼
600 do. s3. 63⅜
400 do. c. 63⅜
1000 do. 63⅜
1100 do. 63⅛
500 do. 63⅜
600 do. 63⅞
1900 do. s3. 63⅞
100 do. 63¾
100 do. b3. 63¾
900 do. 63⅝
5 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 56⅝
200 do. 57¼
100 Michigan Centr'l. 58
100 do. b. c. 58
100 do. c. 57⅞
100 do. 58
200 Union Pacific. b. c. 71¾
100 do. s3. 71¼
400 do. 71¼
100 do. 71⅛
10 Cleve. & Pitts. gt'd. 90¼
10 Cen. R. of N. J. b. c. 103½
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 36⅝
100 do. s3. 36¾
100 do. 36⅝
800 do. 36⅜
100 do. b3. 36¾
100 do. 36⅞
1200 do. 37
300 do. b3. 37
200 do. b3. 37⅛
100 C., M. & S. P. Pf. b. c. 69⅝
100 do. 69¾
300 do. 70
100 do. s60. 70
100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. s3. 3
10 Morris & Essex 102¼
30 do. b. c. 102¼
40 N. Y., N. H. & Hart. 150½
10 do. b. c. 150⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c. 11⅜
10 P., F. W. & C. g. b. c. 99
100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 19⅝
500 do. 19⅝
500 do. 19⅞
400 do. 19¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 Ark. 7s, P. B. & N. O. Iss. 11
2,000 Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. Iss. 11
1,000 Pittsburg 4th. 101
1,000 U. P. 1st. 103
2,000 do. 102⅞
8,000 U. P. S. F. 94¾
200 West. Union. c. 75½
100 do. s3. 75½
500 do. b3. 75⅝
100 N. Y. C. & H. 107
300 Rock Island 106¼
300 Lake Shore b3. 63¾
100 do. 63¾
1500 do. 63⅞
500 do. s3. 63¾
100 do. b3. 63¾
1500 do. 63¾
1100 do. 63⅝

200 North-western Pf. 57⅞
15 do. 58
5 N. J. Central 104
100 do. 103¼
200 Ohio & Miss. 17⅜
300 St. Paul 37⅛
200 do. b30. 37¼
300 do. 37¼
325 do. 37¼
700 do. 37⅜
300 do. 37¼
100 St. Paul Pf. 70⅛
100 do. 70¼
100 do. c. 70½
200 Morris & Essex 102
100 H. & St. Jo. s3. 19¾
100 do. 20
25 do. 20¼
100 Pac. R. of Mo. 11½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81 116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,500 D. of C. 3-65s. 68⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s. n. 8s. 42¾
15,000 Mo. 6s, F. bs. '94. 103⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 104
11,000 U. Pacific 1st. 103
1,000 U. P. 7s, L. Gt. 101¼
2,000 U. P. S. F. b. c. 94½
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 1st LaC. D. 97½
2,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv. 98
3,000 N. J. Conv. 107
2,000 Rome, W., & O. Con. 1st. 89
4,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 114½
5,000 H. & S. J. 8s c. b. c. 81
1,000 M. & E. cons. b. c. 104
100 Erie Railway 15⅞
200 do. b. c. b3. 15⅞
300 do. 15⅞
600 W. Un. Tel. b. c. s3. 75½
100 do. 75½
100 do. 75⅝
600 do. 75½
400 do. b3. 75⅝
600 Pac. Mail b. c. c. 37⅝
200 do. 37⅜
300 do. s3. 37¼
1200 do. 37⅝
75 U. S. Express 61
100 Mich. Cen. b. c. 57¾
200 Un. Pacific b. c. 72
1900 L. S. & M. S. b. c. s3. 63½
200 do. 63⅝
100 do. 63½
100 do. 63⅝
600 do. 63⅝
100 do. s3. 63½
2000 do. 63⅝
1100 do. 63¾
700 do. u. r. c. 63⅞
500 do. s3. 63¾

200 Illinois Cen. b. c. 99½
100 Cen. R. of N. J. 103
50 do. b. c. 103¼
100 do. 103
100 Chic. & N. W. b. c. 39¾
300 do. 39⅞
500 do. b3. 40
1400 do. 40
1100 do. 40⅛
500 do. b3. 40¼
500 do. 40¼
50 do. 39¾
1300 do. b3. 40⅛
1400 do. 40⅛
700 do. 40¼
100 C. & N. W. Pr. b. c. 57¾
1300 Chic. & R. I. b. c. 106¼
400 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 37¼
400 do. b3. 37⅛
100 do. 37⅜
300 do. b3. 37⅛
100 do. 37¼
800 do. 37⅜
100 Chic., M. & S. P. Pf., b. c. b60. 70½
500 do. 70¼
100 do. 70⅜
200 do. 70⅛
500 do. 70⅛
800 do. 70¼
15 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 99½
100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. b3. 17½
100 do. 17¾
100 do. 17⅝
200 H. & St. Jo. b. c. s3. 20
100 do. 20⅛
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 27
50 Morris & Essex 102¼
10 Reno Est. 2d. b. c. 103⅞
100 A. & P. Pf. b. c. 4¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$9,000 H. & S. J. 8s, con. 81
7,000 U. Pac. S. F. 94¼
8,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d. 68
3,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 98
2,500 Mar. & Cin. 1st. 109½
100 Western Union 75⅝
200 do. b3. 75¾
1300 do. 75¾
20 Wells-Fargo Ex. 81⅝
200 do. 82
300 Michigan Cen. 58½
100 do. 58½
100 Pacific Mail. u. r. c. 37⅝
900 do. u. r. 37⅜
200 do. u. r. 37½
200 do. b3. u. r. 37¾
100 do. s3. 37⅝
1000 do. b3. 37⅜
100 do. u. s. 37⅞
200 do. 37⅞
20 Erie Railway 15¾
1400 Lake Shore s3. 63¾
50 do. 63½
200 do. u. r. 63⅝
250 do. 63⅝
100 do. c. 63⅞
300 do. c. 63⅞
300 do. s3. 63¾
1000 do. s3. 63⅞
100 do. c. 64
2500 do. 64

100 Pittsburg 90
100 Union Pacific 72
100 do. 72½
200 do. b3. 72½
200 North-west. 40¼
200 do. b3. 40⅜
50 North-west'n Pf. 58
100 do. 58
2000 do. 57⅞
80 N. J. Cen. 103
50 do. 103⅜
500 Rock Island 106¼
15 do. 106⅜
350 D., L. & W. 118½
700 St. Paul b3. 37½
800 do. 37⅝
100 do. 37⅜
1300 do. b3. 37½
200 St. Paul Pf. 70⅜
1100 do. 70½
400 do. b3. 70½
80 Warren 102
200 Ohio & Miss. b3. 17¾
200 do. 17⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. s3. 20⅛
200 do. 20¼
200 do. 20⅜
100 do. b3. 20¼
100 At. & Pac. P. 4¾
100 do. 4⅞

TUESDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day showed still further progress in the revival of confidence and the advancing tendency of prices. Each day brings with it considerable orders from investors, who pay for their securities and take them from the street, thus steadily reducing the floating supply of stocks. It is becoming more apparent daily that the amount of stocks available for speculative purposes is much smaller than had been calculated upon by the bears, and this grievous miscalculation on their part has already cost them large sums of money, and promises to cost them still more before the present large outstanding contracts on the short side are closed up. The dangerous position occupied by the bears has heretofore been pointed out in this column, and the events of some days past show the correctness of our views in this respect. The one great obstacle to the improvement on the Stock Exchange and in financial circles for some time past has been the close working of the money market, but this obstacle is being steadily removed, for the rates of exchange on New-York at the principal Western cities is in favor of an influx of currency to this point. In fact, money is already flowing this way, but thus far the receipts have been chiefly in national bank notes, which always precede legal tenders, either in an outflow or influx. This, however, is not a matter of much consequence, as the Redemption Bureau at Washington is convenient for the conversion of national bank notes into legal tenders. We can reasonably look for large receipts of legal tenders before long, and then will follow a plethora of money, the effect of which will be felt on the Stock Exchange by a still larger demand for securities for permanent investment and a pressure on the part of institutions to loan more freely on call. The railroad receipts at hand show an increasing traffic, and when we take into consideration that business is now being done on a paying basis, it is but natural that the public should have confidence in the future of railway property. The day's business was better distributed than yesterday, although the aggregate sales were less, owing to the falling off in the transactions in Lake Shore. The advance in prices, especially toward the close, was the more significant as it was effected in the face of rumors of a large mercantile failure. The improvement in prices ranged from ¼ to 1⅛ ₩ cent., the Western shares being most conspicuous in the advance. Chicago and North-western common rose from 39⅛ to 40⅜ and the preferred from 56⅝ to 58, with more activity late in the day. St. Paul common advanced from 36⅝ to 37½ and preferred from 69⅝ to 70½. Lake Shore fell off to 63⅛, but subsequently reached 64. Michigan Central receded to 57⅝, but at the close sold at 58½. Ohio and Mississippi rose from 17⅜ to 17⅞. Union Pacific fell off from 71¾ to 71⅛, and later advanced to 72½. New-York Central sold at 107, Rock Island at 106¼, and Illinois Central at 99¼@99½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined to 118½, and New-Jersey Central to 103. Pacific Mail fell off to 37¼, and Western Union to 75⅜, but the former closed strong at 37⅞ and the latter at 75¾. The only exception to the general strength of the market was Hannibal and St. Joseph, which declined three per cent. both for the common and the preferred, on rumors that an application for the appointment of a Receiver was contemplated. The officers of the company assert that the rumors in question are devoid of foundation. The shares in the late dealings made a recovery of 1⅝ ₩ cent. for the common, and 1⅜ ₩ cent. for the preferred. The general market closed strong at the highest prices of the day.

Mr. H. W. Miller, an operator on the bear side of the market, failed to-day.

The money market worked steadily to-day, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements chiefly at 7@7⅛ ₩ cent., gold, although late in the afternoon some transactions were made as high as 1-64 ₩ cent., and at the close the rate declined to 5 ₩ cent. In discounts prime names are in good request at 6½ to 8 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $400,000.

The foreign advices reported the London market for securities quiet and the changes of no consequence. The Bank of England gained £7,000 sterling on balance. The money market is easier, with three months' discounts about 1 ₩ cent. below the bank minimum, which is 5 ₩ cent. The failure of a metal firm at Birmingham, England, with liabilities of £167,000, was announced to-day. The sterling exchange market was quiet, with actual business at about $4 84@$4 84¼ for long and $4 88@$4 88¼, for demand bills. The nominal asking rates of the bankers were reduced this morning to $4 84½ and $4 88½. The early sales of gold were at 113@113⅛, but the market became weak after the reduction in sterling, and in the afternoon the price touched 112¾. The market closed tame at 112⅞. On gold loans the rates were 4 to 7 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds declined ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent., and the market was quiet, especially toward the close. In railroad bonds the largest transactions were in the Pacific issues, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible, and Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds. The first named were lower than yesterday, except for Union Pacific Sinking Funds, which advanced from 94¼ to 95 and later reacted. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible declined from 81 to 80, against 82⅞@83 at the close yesterday, on the dispatches already alluded to above. The closing transactions were at a recovery of one ₩ cent. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold bonds were in good request and sold at 86⅝. The general list made an improvement of ¼@1 ₩ cent. over the latest official figures of yesterday. State bonds were dull.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $5,169,396, against $4,224,416 for the corresponding week in 1875 and $4,505,705 in 1874. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 this year amount to $9,181,724, against $8,473,655 for the corresponding period in 1875 and $9,414,390 in 1874.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876.

Gold receipts	$910,418 95
Gold payments	448,103 01
Gold balance	44,342,751 95
Currency receipts	704,629 45
Currency payments	733,430 90
Currency balance	35,265,694 39
Customs	385,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	113⅛	112⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	117	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅞	119¾
Bills on London	$4 84¼@$4 84½	84 84
New-York Central	106⅞	107
Rock Island	106⅜	106¼
Pacific Mail	37⅝	37⅞
St. Paul	36⅝	37½
St. Paul Preferred	69¾	70½
Lake Shore	63⅜	64
North-western	39⅝	40⅜
North-western Preferred	57¼	57⅞
Western Union	75⅞	75¾
Union Pacific	71⅞	72½
Wabash	3	3⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119	118½
New-Jersey Central	104	103
Panama	130	130
Erie	16	15⅞
Ohio	17½	17⅞
C., C. & I. C.	3⅝	3¾
Harlem	133¼	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	107	107	176
Harlem	133½	133½	400
Erie	16⅛	15⅞	4,100
Lake Shore	64	63⅛	51,260
Wabash	3	3	400
North-western	40⅞	39½	9,600
North-western Preferred	58	56⅞	1,100
Rock Island	106¼	106¼	2,215
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37½	36⅝	9,250
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	70½	69⅝	5,700
Pittsburg	90⅛	90	110
Del., Lack. and Western	118½	118½	350
New-Jersey Central	103¼	103	480
Michigan Central	58½	57⅝	1,400
Illinois Central	99½	99¼	300
Union Pacific	72½	71⅛	1,400
Morris and Essex	102	102	290
Hannibal and St. Joseph	20½	18¾	5,800
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	28	26	1,040
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅞	17⅜	1,850
Missouri Pacific	11½	11⅜	200
Western Union	75⅞	75¼	9,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	18¾	18¾	100
Pacific Mail	37⅞	37¼	200
Quicksilver	17½	17½	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4⅞	4¾	300
St. Louis, Kan. C. and No.	4½	4½	100
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	82¼	81⅝	200
Total sales			123,821

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	122½	123
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119¾	120
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	120⅝	121
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114	..
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon*	114	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	..
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	116¼	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	117⅛	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	117¼	117⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119⅛	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119½	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	119⅝	120¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	120¼	121
United States 10-40s, registered	117⅜	117⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	118⅛	118⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116½	116¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116½	116¾

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin, $230,000 for interest and $67,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$30,941,000
Gold balances	1,454,958
Currency balances	1,623,934

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$81,542,377
Currency balances	3,453,181
Gold exchanges	4,454,723
Gold balances	1,143,110

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	25	N. Y. R. B. Loan	103¾
Alabama 5s, 1886	25	N. Y. C. B. Loan	104
Arkansas 6s, Funded	37	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '91	118
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	11	N. C. 6s old, Jan. & Jy.	16
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	11	N. C. 6s, old, A & O.	15½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	53
Ark. 7s, M. R. & R. Riv.	11	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	53
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	11	N. C. NCR, c. off, J. & J.	36
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. NCR, c. off, A. & O.	36
Georgia 6s	93	N. C. Fund. act, '66.	8
Georgia 7s, New Bds.	100½	N. C. Fund. act, '68.	7
Georgia 7s, Indorsed.	98½	N. C. new bds., J. & J.	7
Georgia 7s, Gold B.	99¼	N. C. new bds, A. & O.	7
Indiana 5s	100	N. C. Sp. tax, class 1.	2¾
Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100	N. C. Sp. tax, class 2.	2½
Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100	N. C. Sp. tax, class 3.	2½
Illinois War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, '81	105⅛
Kentucky 6s	100	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Louisiana 6s	40	Rhode Island 6s	105
Louisiana 6s, New B.	40	South Carolina 6s	34⅝
Louisiana 6s, N. F. D.	40	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	34½
Louisiana 7s, Penit'y.	40	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	34
Louisiana 6s, Lev. B.	40	S. C. 6s, Fund. act, '66.	34
Louisiana 8s, Lev. B.	25	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89. A. & O.	34
Louisiana 8s, L. B. '75.	40⅛	S. C. 7s of 1888	35
Louisiana 8s of 1910.	12	S. C. non-fund, bds.	4¾
Michigan 6s, 1878-9	103	Tennessee 6s, old	44⅛
Michigan 6s, 1883	105	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	42⅝
Michigan 7s, 1890	112	Tenn. 6s, new series.	42¾
Missouri 6s, due '76.	99½	Texas 10s of 1876	101
Missouri 6s, due '77.	99½	Virginia 6s, old	37
Missouri 6s, due '79.	99½	Va. 6s, new bds, '66.	38
Missouri 6s, due '80.	99¾	Va. 6s, new bds, '67.	38
Funding B., due '94-5.	103	Va. 6s, consol. bds.	75
Long B., due '81-91 in.	102⅝	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	67¾
Asylum or U., due '92.	102	Va. 6s, con., 2d series.	46
Han. & St. J., due '76.	99½	Va. 6s, deferred bds.	8¾
Han. & St. J., due '86.	102⅛	Dis. of Col. 3-65's 1924.	68¾
Han. & St. J., due '87.	102⅛		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	113⅜	M. So. 7 per ct. 2d.	101⅜
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	107	M. So. N. I. S. F. 7p. c.	106¾
B., H. & Erie 1st	18	Clev. & Tol. S'k F'd.	105½
B., H. & Erie guar'd.	18	Clev. & Tol. New B.	104
B., C. R. & M. 1st. 7s, g.	40	Clev., P. & A. o. bds.	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	32½	Clev., P. & A. n. bds.	103
Ches. & O., ex coup.	29	Det., M. & Tol. bds.	102
Chic. & Alt. 1st	111	Buffalo & E. new bds.	103
St. L., J. & C. 1st	100	Buf. & State Line 7s.	100
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st.	113½	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	90
C., R. I. & P. 1st, 7s.	109	Lake Shore Div. bds.	103
C. R. I. & P. S. F. i. 6s '95.	101	Lake S. Con. C. 1st.	103
C. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	108	Lake S. Con. R. 1st.	103½
Cen. R. of N. J., conv.	107	Lake S. Con. R. 2d.	95
L. & W. B. con. g'd.	96	Mar. & Cin. 1st	109½
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	100	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	101¼
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	116	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	113
M & St P. 2d. 7 3-10 P. D.	97¼	N. Y. Central 6s, '83.	102⅝
M & St P. 1st, 7s $ G. R. D.	92	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.	101
M. & St. P. 1st, LaC. D.	97¼	N. Y. Central 7s, 76.	103⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, I & M. D.	86¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.	115
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	80½	Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.	112½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	80	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	115
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	92	North Missouri 1st.	85¾
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	80¾	O. & Miss. Con. S. F.	94
M. & St. P., 2d	89	Ohio & Miss. Con.	93½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105	O. & Miss. Con. 2d.	72
Chic. & N. W. Con. bds.	101	Cent. Pac. Gold bds.	104
Chic. & N. W. Ex. bds.	93	C. Pac., San. J. B'ch.	93⅛
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	104⅛	C. P., Cal. & O. 1st.	91¼
C. & N. W. Coup. G. B.	86⅝	Western Pacific bds.	96¼
Gal. & Chi. Ex.	107¼	Union Pacific 1st.	102⅞
Penin. 1st, Conv.	101	Union Pacific S. F.	94⅞
Chi. & Mil. 1st	98	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	88
Win. & St. P. 2d	60	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	114½
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	106¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	106½
C., C. C. & I. Con. Bs.	96	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.	102
Morris & Essex 1st.	115	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	108
Morris & Essex 2d.	111	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	100¾
Mor. & Es. bds, 1900.	100½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	14
Mor. & Es. Cons'n	103½	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	96½
M. & E. 7s of 1871	107½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	59
M. & E. 1st Con. Gd.	106¼	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86½
Erie 1st Extended	106⅛	Alton & T. H. 2d I.	68¼
Erie 2d 7s, '79	104	Tol., Peo. & W. E. D.	80
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97½	Tol., Peo. & W. W. D.	70
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	83
Erie 5th 7s, '88	97	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	60½
Long Dock Bonds	102½	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	34⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	85	Han. & Naples 1st.	29
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	80⅝	Gt. West. 1st, '88	84
Dub. & S. City 1st.	105	Gt. West. 2d, '93	54
C. F. & Minn. 1st	81½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.	30
Ind., B. & W. 1st	25	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.	62
Ind., B. & W. 2d	10	West. U. bs., 1900, R.	97

And the following for City bank shares:

America	149	German-American	80
American Exchange	115	Import. and Traders'	190
Chatham	136	Manhattan	150
City	300	Mechanics'	140
Citizens'	99	Merchants'	119
Commerce	115	Metropolitan	125
Corn Exchange	133	New-York	128
First National	200	North America	98
Fulton	150	Phenix	96
Gallatin National	125	Republic	89

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134½	135
Pennsylvania Railroad	54¼	54⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	52¼	52⅜
Lehigh Valley	62⅛	62¼
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	37	37⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	103	104

The Resolute Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₩ cent.*

The Mechanics' Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*

The following are the comparative earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company for the first week in January:

1876	$115,000
1875	109,000
Increase	$6,000

The following is an official statement of the earnings and expenses of the Michigan Central Railroad Company during November, 1875:

Gross earnings	$587,269 55
Expenses	333,607 77
Net	$193,661 78

The auditor of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway reports earnings for the week ending

Dec. 31, 1875, at	$13,723 27
Gross earnings main line, same mileage, same week, 1874	8,901 49
Increase, 54 2-10 per cent	$4,821 78

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 476 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,278 head, or 135 cars, (33 cars through consignments, balance on sale here,) against 302 cars same time last week and 233 cars for same week last year. Market active and excited; opened yesterday at ¼c. advance on medium to best offerings and ⅛c. advance on common stock on last week's prices; light receipts and good demand this morning caused a further advance on all grades of ⅛c. more; 1,500 head, all kinds, disposed of, leaving only about 6 cars of shipping Cattle and 5 cars odds and ends, unsold; the demand for shipping Cattle hardly supplied; attendance of buyers large. Sales of Illinois Steers, averaging 935, 1,007, 1,219, 1,224, 1,273, to 1,440 lb., at $4, $4 75, $5 12½, $5 20, $5 50 and $5 87½; Ohio Steers, averaging 912, 990, 1,080, 1,234, 1,272, 1,390, 1,530, to 1,676 lb., at $4 25@$4 30@$4 65@$5 20@$5 62½@$5 85@$6 70@$7 60; Kansas Steers, averaging 1,252 lb., at $5 55; Indiana Steers, averaging 1,012 lb., at $4 65; Michigan Steers, averaging from 1,231@1,541 lb., at $5 45@$6 50; Cows and Heifers at $3 15@$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 4,000 head same time last week, and 9,200 head same week last year. Market active, at a shade better prices on all grades than last week; quality of offerings compare favorably with last week; attendance of purchasers fair; 5,500 head all kinds disposed of, about one-third for Brighton market in fair proportions, balance of sales for Eastern trade; sales of Michigan Sheep averaging 78 lb. at $5; 85 lb. at $5 30; 107 lb. at $6 25; 91 lb. at $5 70; 92 lb. at $5 85; 98 lb. at $5 90; 106 lb. at $6 37½; 92 lb. at $6, and 72 lb. at $4 50; Ohio Sheep, averaging 84 lb. at $5 12½; 82 lb. at $5 20; 101 lb. at $5 75; 89 lb. at $5 37½; 76 lb. at $4 25, and $78 lb. at $4 50: Indiana Sheep, averaging 86 and 90 lb., at $5; 82 lb. at $4 75, and 85 lb. at $5 20; only 2 cars of Canada Stock offering, and 8 cars fresh arrivals of Western Sheep on sale. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,000 head, against 6,500 head same time last week; 12,500 head same week last year; market to-day fairly active; 6,100 head Yorkers and 2,200 head Heavy disposed of for the week, thus far; quoted to-day at, for Yorkers, $7 25@$7 35; Heavy Hogs, $7 40@$7 50; only a few car loads unsold; Dressed Hogs, Western, $8 75@$9 25; City, $9@$9 25; fair demand.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; market active and prices steady, with a slight advance on Stockers and Feeders; demand chiefly for shipping grades, which sold at $3 60@$4 50; choice fat Cattle are scarce and would bring $5@$5 50; shipments, 900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; market active and 5c.@10c. higher all around; packers paid $7@$7 35; Boston and New-England grades sold at $7 25@$7 37½; Philadelphia held at $7 50@$7 55; closed firm with all sold; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; scarce and higher; sales of common to choice at $4@$6; shipments, 1,800 head.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,090 head; the market is improved somewhat from last week, there being a better feeling, as the different lots sold quicker; prices generally firmer, and some sales were made at a trifling advance; sales of choice at $9 75; Extra, $8 50@$9 50; first quality, $7@$8 25; second quality, $6@$6 75; third quality, $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,963 head; everything in the Sheep-houses sold off early; trade being active there was a slight advance in prices on choice lots, and ordinary grades sold at steady rates; sales in lots at $2@$3 25, each; Extra, $3 50@$6 50.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 957 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,141 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 70,714 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 11.—Cotton dull, buyers and sellers apart; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 2,741 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,352 bales; to the Continent, 1,988 bales; coastwise, 604 bales; sales, 995 bales; stock, 75,458 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Cotton easier, demand fair; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 17,715 bales; gross, 18,413 bales; exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to France, 3,936 bales; coastwise, [illegible]; stock, 298,560 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 11.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12 1-16c.; Good Ordinary, 11 5-16c.; net receipts, 2,829 bales; gross, 2,869 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,304 bales; to France, 2,856 bales; coastwise, 925 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 93,243 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 11.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 2,317 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,887 bales; coastwise, 147 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 74,516 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Grease, pkgs.	331
Broom-corn, bales	[illegible]	Lead, pigs	374
Cooper, bbls.	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,647
Cotton, bales	4,349	Pork, pkgs.	1,117
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs.	494
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, tcs.	2,643
Flour, bbls.	20,818	Lard, kegs	2
Meal, bbls.	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,805
Meal, bags	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs.	3,283
Wheat, bushels	34,500	Cheese, pkgs.	1,376
Corn, bushels	44,022	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Spirits Turp., bbls.	587
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	21
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Tar, bbls.	290
Peas, bushels	11,800	Dressed Hogs, No.	5
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Rice, pkgs.	171
Grass-seed, bags	478	Spelter, pcs.	609
Buck-w't Flour, bags	[illegible]	Red Oil, bbls.	44
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs.	50
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	109
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs.	117
Horns, sacks	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls.	151
Hides, No.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	300
Hides, bales	[illegible]	[illegible]	19
Leather, sides	43,582		

ASHES—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal at $5@$5 50 for Pots and $7 for Pearl ₩ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been more sought after and quoted strong and buoyant in price, especially for the better qualities. [illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Eastern Laths have [illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

Ingot Copper at about previous prices. [illegible] delivery, quoted at the close at 23½c. [illegible] ₩ lb.; sales, 50,000 lb....Copper products have been slow of sale, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; [illegible] 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 21c. ₩ lb....Scotch Pig Iron has been quiet at unchanged prices. American Pig Iron has been in ample stock and quite moderate demand at about late quotations. Sales, 800 tons, at $23 for No. 1, and $21@$22 for No. 2, per ton....Wrought Scrap Iron has been inactive and somewhat nominal in price. Iron Rails have been very sparingly dealt in at about former prices. Steel Rails have been in fairly active request at previous quotations. Manufactured Iron quiet but quoted steady. We quote: Summerlee, $31 50@$32; Eglinton Pig at $29 50@$30; Glengarnock, $31; Coltness, $33; Gartsherrie, $32 50; No. 1 American Pig, $23@$24; No. 2 do. $21@$22; Forge, $17@$20; English Iron Rails, (in bond,) [illegible] $36, gold; American Iron Rails, $43@$48, currency, at works; Old Rails, $20@$22; American Steel Rails, $65@$67 50, at works; Wrought Scrap quoted at $30 ₩ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $57 50@$62 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 12c.@12¼c., gold....Lead has been quoted essentially unchanged in price, though without activity. Domestic Pig has attracted most attention. We quote foreign Pig at $7 12½; American Pig, $5 90@$6, gold, (on sales of 150 tons;) Bar at 8¼c.; Sheet, 9½c.; and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been in slack demand at from $7 15@$7 40, gold, for foreign, and $7 30@$7 40 for domestic....American steel has been selling slowly, with prices ranging from 9c.@15c., currency, ₩ lb.; English do., 6½c.@16c., gold, ₩ lb. Offerings liberal....Regulus Antimony has been inactive; quoted at 14¼c.@14½c., gold....Shot has been very moderately sought after, with Drop quoted at 9½c. and Buck at 10½c. ₩ lb....Tin has been quiet, with prices of Pig favoring buyers slightly. Sales 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates on private terms....We quote: Straits at 19c.@19¼c.; English, [illegible] and to arrive at 18¾c.@18½c.; Refined do. at 18¾c.@19c.; and Banca at 23c., gold; and Tin Plate quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $7 37½@$7 75; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$6 75; Charcoal Terne, $6 87½@$7 25; Coke Terne, $6 12½@$6 37½, gold, ₩ box....Zinc has been in slack demand at 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active, but weaker as to price in the instances of the poorer qualities, which were offered freely. Sales have been reported of 950 bbls., inferior to choice, at 45c.@58c. and fancy at 60c.@61c., chiefly at 50c.@58c. for about good to choice. Other kinds dull at previous figures; 50 hhds. Barbados sold, in lots, at 39c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been inactive and quoted weak within the range of $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₩ 280 lb. Sales 350 bbls. [illegible]. Tar has been in slack demand at $2 12½@$2 37½ ₩ bbl....City Pitch continues very dull at $1 87½ ₩ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet and quoted lower, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 38c.@38½c. ₩ gallon. Sales, 75 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been held with a fair show of confidence, though without notable animation. Linseed, Olive, Palm, and Lubricating Oils have been selling moderately in a jobbing way at former figures. Lard has been comparatively quiet at unaltered rates. Menhaden, Cotton-seed, and Cocoa-nut Oils in some request at previous prices....We quote: Crude Whale, 64c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@74c.; Bleached do., 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 62½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 80@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 08 for good to strictly prime, and 83c.@95c. for No. 1, and 72½c.@80c. for No. 2; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 65c.@67½c.; Linseed-oil, 62c.@63c. in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 47½c.@50c.; Bleached do., 52½c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do., 58c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 60c.@62½c., and White, 62½c.@65c.; Paraffine, 24c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.@8¾c.; Cod, 60c.@70c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@92½c.; Neatsfoot, 85c.@$1 20; Rape-seed Oil, $1 10@$1 15; Cocoa-nut Oil, 11½c.@13c.; Tanners' Oil, 47c.@50.

PETROLEUM—Has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet....Crude has been inactive; quoted at 7⅞c.@8c., in bulk, and 11c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been lightly dealt in, with early delivery quoted at the close up to 13⅞c.@14c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha nominal....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close, [illegible]....At Baltimore, for early delivery, 13⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active for early delivery at about steady prices. [illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but have been without notable activity. [illegible]

TEAS—Have been in fair request at steady rates; sales, 1,800 half-chests Green and 1,100 half-chests Japan on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand and quoted steady, with sales of 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf [illegible]

WHISKY—Dull and heavy, with sales of 100 bbls. at $1 11½; closing at about $1 11.

WOOL—Trade has been quite moderate. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth was in fairly active request and quoted firm on a restricted offering of accommodations. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—MARRIED IN HASTE.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—THE WIDOW HUNT, &c.——Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Charles Parsloe, Miss Mary Stuart.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. John E. Owens.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Harper's Weekly meets the question which we put to it last week by distinctly stating that, if Gen. GRANT were to be renominated, it would oppose him. We must assume that it would go so far, if necessary, as to support a Rag-money Democrat as against Gen. GRANT—a sacrifice which we sincerely hope and believe it will not be called upon to make. We should not like to pledge ourselves to make it. At the same time, we must repeat the expression of our belief that Gen. GRANT will *not* be renominated, and that he is innocent of any plot or design to bring about his renomination. In our opinion, there are too many active and powerful candidates working for a nomination to the Presidency to admit of the possibility of a "third term." We feel sure that events will justify us in the belief that *Harper's Weekly* has wasted a great deal of its valuable time and space in preparing for an emergency which it never will be called upon to face. If we turn out to be wrong, we shall be found duly clothed in sackcloth and ashes at the feet of our contemporary.

The House of Representatives seems likely to devote several days to the consideration of the question whether or not JEFF. DAVIS shall be entitled to appear once more at Washington as a Senator of the United States. For that is what this long and hot discussion resolves itself into. If JEFF. DAVIS intended to spend the rest of his days out of the country, or in retirement, no one would care about the removal of his political disabilities. But once relieve him from these disabilities, and he would very soon be sent back to the Senate again. We do not believe that the people of the United States are quite prepared to see the ex-President of the Confederacy charged with authority to assist in making the laws of the nation which he labored for many years to destroy. Even magnanimity may be pushed too far. No one can accuse the people of being actuated by any vindictive feelings toward the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, but they may reasonably think that the head of it ought not to be allowed to resume his seat in the United States Senate. If the line ought to be drawn anywhere, it certainly must be at JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In the course of the debate on this subject yesterday, Mr. HILL, of Georgia, made a speech which we cannot imagine will prove of any benefit to his party or to anybody else. It will only serve to revive some of the fast-dying animosities of the rebellion. JEFFERSON DAVIS' great crime does not turn upon the horrors of Andersonville, but upon his deliberate and premeditated treason to a Government which he had taken an oath to protect and support. This debate is all wide of the real question at issue, and that question we have briefly stated above. We should say that the sooner the present discussion is brought to an end the better. Have we nothing better to do than to stir up the embers of a nearly extinct fire?

On Sunday the *Sun* published a lively story about a card party at one of our City hotels, which ended in a "scrimmage," and in one of the players being removed from the scene of operations in a condition resembling that of the well-known "Chinee," when the "subsequent proceedings interested him no more." Among the persons said to have been present at this delightful party, the *Sun* mentions one of the new Police Commissioners, Mr. DE WITT CLINTON WHEELER. No doubt it was an occasion on which two or three policemen could have "assisted" more appropriately than a Commissioner, and we are glad to be able to assure our contemporary that Mr. WHEELER was not one of the party, and was, in fact, spending his evening in very different company. He can make out as good an *alibi* as our contemporary, or even old Weller himself, could desire. The *Sun* has been misinformed, as it may easily satisfy itself upon inquiry.

No one can witness Mr. DALY's most interesting play of "Pique"—and everybody ought to see it—without having the mind recalled to the painful case of CHARLIE ROSS. Truth is stranger than fiction, and more surprising incidents than those which are depicted in Mr. DALY's play have happened under our very eyes. If anything could deepen the sympathy which is felt for the Ross family, it would be the thoughts suggested by the powerful and deeply impressive performance of Miss DAVENPORT, and there are few who can look on at it without wishing with all their hearts that the relief from a "sovereign affliction" which the actress depicts in so affecting a manner will yet come to the Ross family. In the meantime, it would be an act of kindness on the part of the newspapers to give no more publicity to false stories of discoveries of the missing boy. It is cruel to torment the parents with hopes which are only destined to be miserably disappointed. In fine, the Charlie Ross tragedy is not a fitting subject for newspaper "sensations."

It is evident that the session of the State Legislature, if it be a short, must be a very busy, one. The last Legislature left a legacy of investigations which alone would be sufficient to consume many weeks in the consideration of their results. In the single matter of the canal interests, there is work for both houses for a month or more. We have first, the report of the Legislative Investigating Committee on Canals, which will be sent in shortly, embodying several bills intended to amend defects in the present system of canal management; the report of the Governor's Investigating Commission will be next in order, though it is understood that this will not be sent in until near the close of the session; there is the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing the Board of Canal Commissioners, and vesting their powers in a Superintendent of Public Works, which is now awaiting the action of the Assembly; and the Canal Auditor's report, soon to be sent in, presents a discouraging view of the financial condition of the canals, which enforces the necessity for legislative action in regard to them.

In addition to these matters, we have the coming reports of the Senate and Assembly Committees of Investigation, which have been pursuing their labors during the past Summer, in this City; and there is also the report of the committee which has been investigating the Quarantine Department, with proposals for further legislation on that subject. The Commissioners to revise the statutes will soon send to the Senate a partial report on their labors. The Constitutional amendment in relation to the management of the State Prisons is already before the Assembly; and the introduction of another is looked for, which has for its object a definition of the relations of the State to the common schools. The Legislature will also have the duty of making the reapportionment of the State.

A bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. LYONS, of Kings, aims at reaching by more speedy methods than at present exist the final decision of the Court of Appeals on all trials for murder in the first degree. As a matter of fact, scarcely a murderer has been hanged in this State, for many years past, whose case had not been passed upon by the Court of last resort. The present bill requires that a full record of the case shall be transmitted to that court within ten days after sentence has been pronounced upon any prisoner convicted of murder in the first degree, and that the court, with or without hearing of counsel, shall pass upon and affirm the conviction or grant a new trial, the second trial to be reviewable also. If the conviction be affirmed, no further appeal or stay of proceedings can be had. Should this bill become a law, the long delay upon which counsel now build so much for securing the escape of their clients from justice will be greatly shortened, and murder may become a more dangerous diversion than it seems to be at present.

A POLICY OF PRETENSE.

Widely as the Democratic finance-mongers in Congress differ in matters of detail, they are perfectly agreed on this one point that we shall not have a resumption of specie payments three years hence. The Conference bill, Mr. WOOD's bill, and Mr. MORRISON's bill all profess to have the object of preparing the Government and the national banks for the redemption of their notes. But all leave the time for resumption a perfectly open question, to be trifled with at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, or to be shifted about at the caprice of successive Congresses. Whatever the Sherman bill of last January may have left undone, it at least pledged the faith of the nation to the payment of its demand notes in coin at a fixed date. It gave ample notice to all affected by the change in the character of the circulating medium to regulate their pecuniary responsibilities in view of that event. Easier methods may be devised for attaining resumption than those prescribed in the act of last Winter. The process of funding the notes may go on alongside of the accumulation of gold by the Treasury, and may, by its gradual operation, relieve the Secretary from the necessity of hoarding such large amounts of the precious metals as to interfere with the natural course of commercial exchange. But the principle of that bill ought to be considered as much beyond the sphere of partisan discussion as the pledge to redeem the bonded debt in gold or to set aside the receipts from Customs for the payment of interest.

The same party which has challenged the finality of every contract which the Government has entered into with its creditors, at home and abroad, is now united in demanding a revocation of the promise made to pay coin on a given date for its outstanding notes. All the Democratic substitutes introduced for the Sherman bill are merely devices for hoarding gold with reference to a payment which may be indefinitely postponed. Under Mr. MORRISON's bill, the Treasury may, for all that appears in the text of that proposal, take thirty years to accumulate the one hundred and ten millions of dollars in gold which the Secretary is directed to get into his keeping. The Conference bill contains no honest pledge for resumption, and presents a method of reaching it which would take at least a dozen of years to bring to maturity. The somewhat unintelligible plan of Mr. WOOD seems designed to postpone the date of resumption to the Greek kalends. The Democrats cannot convince the country that they mean resumption while they persist in making all plans for effecting it contingent on taking back the national promise to resume. Between the methods of preparing for specie payments recommended by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and those favored by Mr. PAYNE, Mr. WOOD, or Mr. MORRISON, there may be room for discussion. But it is a mere waste of time on the part of the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives to discuss so-called resumption bills which do not fulfill the first and essential requisite of preparing for specie payments within the next three years.

From the reports made from the Appropriation Committee yesterday, it would appear as if the sham hard-money bills of the majority in the House of Representatives were to have their counterpart in a good deal of sham retrenchment from the same source. For example, the committee have reduced the appropriations for Army and Navy Pensions to $25,533,500. The amount asked for was thirty millions, and the amount appropriated last year was $29,533,500. The work of the committee seems to have consisted in lopping a round sum of four millions off the pension appropriations of last Congress, leaving the claims of those dependent on the bounty of the Government to take care of themselves. The principal items under the head of Army pensions are the following: Invalids, $12,800,000; widows and dependent relatives, $14,100,000, and survivors and widows of the war of 1812, $1,500,000. Under the head of Naval pensions, the first two items amount to $525,000, making a total of about twenty-nine millions of dollars, exclusive of all official fees, and for the sole benefit of those for whom it would appear to be among the first duties of the nation to provide. It will be instructive to see by what process of economy Mr. RANDALL's Appropriation Committee has contrived to save thirteen per cent. on the allowances made to wounded soldiers and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in the war.

THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

In the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, officially proclaimed July 20, 1868, was embodied the first disabling clause applying to persons lately engaged in rebellion. On July 4, 1868, President JOHNSON issued his first general proclamation of amnesty, in which full pardon was extended to all persons who had participated in the late insurrection, except such as were already under indictment for such offenses in any United States Court. On Christmas Day of the same year, the President issued another proclamation of amnesty, restoring to all persons without exception their full rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution declared that no person should be "a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector, or President, or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, who, having previously taken oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof." It was further provided that Congress might, by a two-thirds vote of each house, remove such disabilities. Under the operation of the latter clause, Congress has from time to time, exempted certain persons from this disabling provision in the fundamental law.

Members of State Legislatures and other State officers were among the earlier exemptions by act of Congress, and though they had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States when they had assumed obligations in their several States, it was thought wise to continue a discrimination chiefly against those who had forsaken the trusts confided to them by the National Government. The temper of successive Congresses showed a disinclination to grant amnesty to those who had served in Congress, or in the Judicial Department of the Government, or in the Army or Navy, or who had been educated in the naval or military academies of the Government. Finally, in 1872, the Forty-second Congress, at its second session, passed a General Amnesty bill, removing all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment, except as applied to the following persons: Senators and Representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign Ministers of the United States. This bill was passed, after a night session, May 22, 1872, and was immediately presented to the President, and was signed by him at once. About five thousand persons had been embraced in the provisions of the previous general bills, and a large number of individuals had also been exempted by special bills on application to Congress. It is estimated that less than eight hundred persons are now included in the list of those disabled by existing constitutional provisions.

There are now two propositions involving amnesty before the House. Mr. RANDALL's is a bill to remove all disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the Constitution, without making any exception of any person or persons. Mr. BLAINE's proposition is in the form of an amendment, and makes a solitary exception as against JEFFERSON DAVIS. In the amendment of Mr. BLAINE, it is also provided that persons to whom the act of amnesty shall apply shall first go before a United States Court and make oath that they will "support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic," and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. The progress of amnesty has been gradual, but it has been much more rapid than the most sanguine could have predicted when the war closed. Various reconstruction measures of Congress have relaxed the rigor in which classes and individuals were held, but it should not be forgotten that, while the Republican Party yet held a two-thirds vote in Congress, more than five thousand persons were exempted in two separate measures passed for that purpose. The act of 1872 was acknowledged to be just as well as merciful. Upon a few persons, conspicuously unfaithful to their trusts, the stigma of political disability was left. Some of these even procured exemption when they asked for it, and now, after the lapse of a very few years, the last remnant of political reproach, except in the case of one man, is to be wiped out by act of Congress.

A HINT TO ADVERTISERS.

Mr. DION BOUCICAULT has hit upon a new method of advertising his business. He has written a letter to Mr. DISRAELI, advocating the release of the Fenian prisoners, on the ground that 200,000 people in London have witnessed the representation of one of his plays, and have uniformly applauded certain allusions to Fenianism therein contained. It is just possible that the Prime Minister may not perceive the force of this argument, but it is very certain that he will fully comprehend that Mr. BOUCICAULT's letter is an excellent advertisement of his business as a playwright.

It is rather odd that the obvious advantages which politics offer as a means of business advertising have not been more generally perceived and employed by astute tradesmen. While writing letters after the manner of Mr. BOUCICAULT may do very well in England, much surer results could be achieved here by the judicious use of Congressional resolutions. For example, a soap maker who could induce a member of the House to introduce a resolution asserting that "whereas the large demand for Smith's toilet soap in Sonora shows that the population of that province is ready for annexation to the United States, be it therefore resolved," &c., would secure a wider notoriety for his soap than could be gained by any other system of advertising. The plan admits of universal application to all branches of trade. Resolutions in regard to the Bible in the public schools could be deftly introduced by references to the educating influences of Brown's last novel. Proposals to inquire into the relations which the Government ought to sustain toward railway corporations could be prefaced with an allusion to the enormous sales of Robinson's home-made pies on railway trains, and a resolution setting forth the duty of granting amnesty to JEFFERSON DAVIS could be easily led up to by a recital of the fact that Thompson's superb photographs of the Confederate President show that he is growing old, and deserves our respectful sympathy. Of course, such resolutions would have no more influence upon legislation than Mr. BOUCICAULT's letter will have upon the British Cabinet, but they would accomplish their purpose of bringing Brown's, Robinson's, and Thompson's respective businesses prominently before the public.

There are, of course, those who would go so far as to claim that the Congress of the United States should not be made an advertising medium. Unprejudiced people, however, will readily admit that for a Congressman to advertise, for a fair consideration, the business of his constituents, is decidedly better than for him to exclusively advertise himself. Now, there are always dozens of men who go to Congress, not with the slightest intention of working for the benefit of the nation, but merely in order to advertise their own pretensions to profitable office-holding. The public perfectly well understands that the Representative from the Ninety-ninth District of this or that State has no other object in occupying his desk in the House except that of calling public attention to his claims to the Senate or the Presidency. If we find no fault with him for this, why should we abuse him if he chooses to offer resolutions in the interest of Brown's novel or Thompson's photographic establishment? The truth is that it is conspicuously unfair for Congressmen to use their official opportunity to advertise their own business, and to refuse to advertise the business of the men who voted for them. Of course, if the real duty of Congress is to take wise action for the benefit of the nation, it would be impertinent to even suggest that it should be used as a species of blank wall on which to display tradesmen's posters. But those who regard the House of Representatives or the Senate as a place in which public business is only the pretext for displaying their claims for political promotion, ought not to be guilty of a narrow unwillingness to let the tradesmen share the benefit of national advertising.

THE ROVING BUOY.

We can imagine the perplexities to which an engine-driver would be exposed were railway stations in the habit of wandering up and down the line. To start from this City for Albany, and to meet Poughkeepsie just the other side of the Harlem River, and Yonkers a few miles north of Rhinebeck, would not only utterly confound the time-table, but would probably drive the traveling public into immediate lunacy. Ship Captains approaching this port in the Winter undergo, however, almost as much annoyance from drifting buoys. As every one knows, there are numerous shoals in our Lower Bay, the position of which is indicated to mariners by floating buoys. Every Winter the fields of ice that float down from the Hudson River carry these buoys seaward, and thus destroy the marks which render the navigation of the bay safe and easy. Once fairly adrift, the buoys enter upon a roving and mendacious existence, having no other apparent motive than the confusion of honest sea Captains. The skipper of a Maine schooner who approaches our coast in December, meets miles out to sea a hollow iron globe, bearing in large letters the delusive legend "Swash," or perhaps "Frying-pan." He knows that according to the chart this buoy is to be found only in New-York Harbor, but meeting it as he does, when out of sight of land, he is compelled either to abandon his faith in the infallibility of buoys, or to believe, in spite of the evidence of his senses, that he has already passed Sandy Hook. This is a terrible dilemma. If the skipper once permits himself to doubt the veracity of a buoy, he has no security that he can preserve his faith in sextants and chronometers. If he blindly holds fast to the conviction that buoys cannot lie, he may wreck his schooner on Fire Island or Absecom Beach. While he thus shrinks back from the conflict between reason and faith, the mendacious buoy goes merrily on its way, to mock and to muddle other unhappy skippers, leaving its first victim to grope his way blindly into the harbor, where his moral nature receives a second blow on perceiving that even the chart is no longer infallible, and that in places where it asserts that buoys are certain to be found, there is not a vestige of any variety of buoy.

These painful struggles of the marine intellect, together with the real and serious dangers to commerce which follow the drifting away of the harbor buoys, are entirely unnecessary. Nothing is simpler than to anchor a buoy so firmly that ice cannot send it adrift. The annual swarming of buoys, seeking the lawless freedom of the open sea, can be summarily stopped by increasing the weight of the anchors and chains which hold them. Those in charge of the matter seem to be ignorant of the essential roving and unprincipled nature of the buoy, and to fancy that if it is kindly treated and showily dressed in paint, it can be trusted to perform its duties, and to stay, in its proper place. They ought to comprehend that the buoy can never be tamed, and that its wandering instincts can only be kept in check by chains. If it can drag its anchor, or file away its chain with the aid of sharp ice, it will hastily make its way to sea, and enter upon the deceptive career which is so congenial to it. Even if we can shut our eyes to the shame of permitting vagrant buoys to attempt to impose upon unsuspecting sailors, by representing that the shoals of New-York Harbor are scattered for hundreds of miles along the Jersey and Long Island sea-coasts, we ought to be unwilling to invite vessels to enter our bay only to find it bare of buoys, and consequently full of unseen dangers.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER VII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been said, with all the ardor of a conclusive argument, that a Church which could sustain itself only by the exemption of its property ought to die. It has also been sometimes stated, with all the ponderosity of a Moneybags, that a very poor man had no right to live. The two declarations are analogous, and are equally repulsive in their character. Both are the offspring of a haughty and intolerant self-sufficiency. The congregation which has exhausted its means, after the most pinching sacrifices on the part of its members, and has secured a place for "public worship" still heavily incumbered with debt, for which some self-denying minister, of whom the world is not worthy, is laboring for a small stipend irregularly paid, is not the subject for scorn and derision. To advocate the taxation of church property for the purpose of crushing out such a poverty-stricken and struggling interest is cruel and harsh. Such sentiments, it is but just to say, probably animate very few of the supporters of church taxation.

TAXING CHURCHES TO PROMOTE REFORM.

One of the most honorable, benevolent, and amiable men I know has urged that church property should be taxed, because the effect would be to augment the interest of the best class of citizens in the administration of public affairs. Himself a free-thinker, this was a remarkable confession of the worth and character as citizens of those who pay for and support "buildings for public worship." But such citizens are already tax-payers, suffering all the pressure and inconvenience of high rates of taxation. Such are now, as of old, the salt of the earth, as a whole, sad as it is to confess that many of the individual grains have lost their savor, and are only fit to be cast out and trodden upon. Yet, as a whole, the church-supporting portion of the public is the antiseptic element in the community, which checks the spread of social corruption. This, too, is the class who voluntarily assumes, in a very large degree, burdens which reduce the public charges against the general tax-payer. This is the class that is foremost in the support of institutions that have for their purpose the relief of physical suffering and distress in all their varied forms, thereby relieving the public or State charitable institutions from an enormous burden. It is not a proposition susceptible of mathematical proof, but it is one which can hardly be questioned, to wit, that if the property devoted to "public worship" were to be taxed in this City the same as other property, and to meet this tax the voluntary supporters of such worship were to withdraw their personal attention and contributions from institutions, the office of which is to relieve poverty and physical suffering, the tax paid upon the property devoted to public worship would not suffice to meet the increased expenses of the public institutions of charity. The law of retaliation is not, however, the law of religious charity, and under no possible contingency would the claims of such charity be repudiated. It would be obviously unfair to impose a tax upon good citizenship, as a measure of coercion to incite to still greater zeal in fulfilling duties calculated to promote the welfare of the State. It is by no means the purpose to arrogate for the supporters of religious worship all the charitable sentiments and acts which serve as a counterpoise to the vice and misery of this City, for there are some noble citizens, not of that class, who are distinguished for their benevolence; but such are in a minority of philanthropists.

EXEMPTION OF OTHER BENEFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

It is asked, why not exempt other organizations calculated to advance the value of property and promote the public good? The answer is that the State has done more than allow exemption to some such organizations; it has even granted in their aid large sums—many millions—of money. As, for instance, to the Erie Railroad, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, and several others, and in no instance, where the enterprise has been carried to completion, has the State been a loser, although every dollar so advanced has been sunk. The increased value of property, resulting from the expenditure, has more than reimbursed the State by an increased tax for the money so expended. Congress has also acted upon the same principle as in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad and others. There is, however, about these grants or subsidies, the methods of obtaining them and the manner of dispensing them, a taint and odor of corruption which has created a well-founded hostility in the public mind to such forms of benefaction to similar enterprises. Nevertheless, in a material point of view, the country at large has probably been the gainer, because of the grants. Such enterprises, however, have always within them the germ of individual profit. The owners or stockholders always look for the ultimate dividend in dollars, as the recompense for their sacrifices. No such motive operates upon the mind of the contributor toward the erection of a building for public worship. It is the stern conviction of duty, or an unselfish desire for the public welfare which is the motor in that undertaking.

EXEMPT INSTITUTIONS SOUGHT FOR.

The avidity with which counties, cities, and towns press their claims as sites for public buildings or institutions, which are by law exempt from taxation, and are to take out of the assessment roll valuable taxable property, is very well known. Why is this? Because there is no community so benighted as not to appreciate the fact that the reflected benefit to property will more than compensate for the absorption of the taxable property by exemption. Is it an academy, a college, a State Capitol, a house of refuge, a lunatic asylum, an asylum for idiots, a Court-house, or even a State prison that is to be located? Towns and counties vie with each other for the prize. Lands, and even money, are freely offered to secure the coveted establishment. Long and bitter feuds arise out of the question. Self-interest is not blind in these contesting communities. They know very well what they are about, and the fact of exemption has no terrors for them. After the building or institution is secured, anchored, fixed, doubtless the same community would be glad to tax it if they could. If there were not a church edifice in New-York, how cordial would be the invitations to select the choicest lots, the most eligible sites, for the erection of "buildings for public worship;" but having them now, all unsought, there are those who deplore the loss of the ground such buildings occupy, the absorption of taxable property by property exempt from taxation; and the law must be repealed and the constitution amended to prevent the continuance of such an outrage!

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

Not as of special importance in relation to the general subject, but as of incidental interest, the statement below is given. It is from the forty-eighth annual report of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for 1875. It says:

> "The relative growth of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in the City of New-York may be seen in the following comparisons:
>
> The Protestant churches were in 1830, ninety to 150,000 estimated Protestant population; 1870, 380 to 600,000 estimated Protestant population.
>
> The Roman Catholics, Jews, &c., had in 1830, ten to 50,000 estimated foreign population; 1870, ninety to 400,000 estimated foreign population.
>
> If, of our total population, only one-half, or say 500,000 or 600,000, is Protestant, the figures we have given will show that the Protestants, in providing church accommodations for their own people, have more than kept pace with the growth of the Protestant population."

It is not very obvious why the "Jews, &c.," are classed together with Roman Catholics in the above. Certainly not because of any special affinity; but the statement is from Protestant authority, conceded to be orthodox and reliable.

GEO. H. ANDREWS.

SPECIAL, OR "STRUCK," JURIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The incidents of the trials of the civil suits against William M. Tweed should be carefully considered. They illustrate the folly of a proceeding not very well adapted, as it would seem, even to serve the ends of justice. They warn us of a danger which we have barely escaped. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the obvious inapplicability of the general law of the State providing for special juries to the separate jury system devised for the City of New-York. It is more than doubtful whether, under these proceedings, a second verdict rendered by a special jury can be entered. The easy victory of the defendant's counsel was but an affair of outposts. A philosophic objection lies—that the practice is utterly at variance with the spirit of our law. A brace of verdicts against William M. Tweed obtained by the method proposed will not be regarded with satisfaction. The precedent is too hazardous. To-day the plan may seem to produce results coincident with our wishes, to-morrow it may be used as a powerful lever to work oppression and iniquity.

Imagine a special jury in the days of the Ring supremacy; a wicked application addressed to a wicked Judge; forty-eight tainted names selected by a conniving officer, or by elisors worse than he; what possible escape for the innocent will there be with such a system in operation, whenever there is a motive to abuse it? It is a matter for self-congratulation, not for regret, that the initiatory steps in the action alluded to have led to an interruption. There is time to pause and to reflect.

The practice of ordinary special juries grew up in England in the interest of the Government in contradistinction to the interest of the people. In our colonial and State history, it proved to be an apt contrivance for shielding officers from public criticism. An *ex officio* director of a bank could have a special, if he feared to meet a common, jury. As used at first in England, the deviation from the ordinary method of procedure when a special jury was ordered had only the effect of qualifying in a degree the discretion of the returning officer. Here, on the other hand, it is an absolute departure, a bald exchange of at least theoretical impartiality for deliberate selection. This selection, whether innocent or guilty, is and must ever be liable to the imputation of prejudice, malice, or corruption—an injurious imputation even if unfounded and insincere. A single safe course is open—that course is an immediate repeal of all that is found in our statute law relating to special juries. It is probable that the council in the civil suits so called will find that the existing system cannot be successfully applied here. It should be abandoned every where. Under the Constitution no local law can be enacted which will inflict upon the inhabitants of this City, who are indeed a peculiar people, a separate and isolated liability to the endurance of the evils which will surely follow the facilitation of the practice of having recourse to special juries.

T.

GENERAL FITZ JOHN PORTER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To the honest and intelligent citizen of New-York, the reappointment of Mr. Fitz John Porter to the position of Commissioner of Public Works by our reform Mayor must seem incredible. It is impossible to find any good reason for this act, unless it is that Mr. Porter has proved himself to be the most incompetent and unfit person for this important position that could be found in the whole State of New-Jersey. When Tweed was deposed and his Ring broken up the tax-payers and property owners breathed more freely. They felt that no other man would be found to fill this office who would prove so great a burden and fraud as he had been; but the plundering now going on in all the works under the authority of the present department, fairly eclipses the worst frauds committed by the old Ring. Of the $30,000,000 spent on improvements above Fifty-ninth street, at least $20,000,000 have been stolen from the property owners. Honest, competent men would have given us more and better work for $10,000,000.

Mayor Wickham well knows that Mr. Fitz John Porter is in the hands of a crew of Irish politicians and rum-sellers of the worst stripe, who farm out the patronage of the office to their relations. These facts have been proved by the testimony of our best citizens.

As an illustration of the manner in which our money is being squandered, I would allude to the fact that there has just been confirmed an assessment for a common dry-surface drain to draw off a few pools of water between Fifth and Eighth avenues, near One Hundred and Eighteenth street, amounting to $54,000, which I assert could be done for less than $5,000.

One thing is certain to result from these raids on up-town unproductive property, a large amount of these vacant lots will fall into the hands of the City authorities for unpaid assessments, as none but very rich owners can stand the enormous burden put upon this class of property. I have several plots of land just north of Central Park which cost me six years ago $400,000, which our officials have been improving and assessing for the last four or five years. I would gladly sell out this property to-day if I could realize $100,000.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street.

A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that the hundredth birthday of Mrs. Margaret Boggs was celebrated on Monday, 10th inst., at the residence of her nephew, Dr. Stephen Beale, Germantown. Mrs. Boggs was born in Philadelphia on the 10th of January, 1776, in Front street, below Queen, at that time a fashionable part of the city. She is the daughter of William and Sarah Donaldson, her mother being the fourth daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Griscom. Samuel Griscom was a son of Tobias Griscom, who was a son of Andrew Griscom, or, as the name was formerly written, Griscombe, of Yorkshire, who came to Philadelphia in 1682, and who is known in history as the builder of the first brick house in the city. When seventeen years old Margaret Donaldson married Joseph Boggs, a conveyancer, who died two years afterward, and she remained a widow for eighty years. She had one child—a son—who died of cholera in 1831. She and her aunt, Mrs. Claypoole, though of Quaker descent, attended the then fashionable Christ Church, where they occupied the pew adjoing that of Gen. Washington, from whom they never failed to receive a polite bow. She afterward attended the meeting of the "Fighting Quakers," at Sixth and Arch streets, and about sixty years ago she joined the Presbyterian Church. On the death of her husband she entered the upholstery shop of her aunt, Mrs. Claypoole, where she learned the business and acquired a competence. She gives vivid descriptions of the appearance of Philadelphia in her girlhood, when Fourth street was the limit of the built-up portion. She remembers well a review of the British troops, at which her father held her up so that she could see, and when eighteen years old she danced the minuet with Gen. Washington. She tells an anecdote of how one day, when the British occupied Philadelphia, her father and mother went out sailing on the Delaware and took her with them, she being about a year old. They were hailed by some officers and ordered to come ashore. Her father refused, saying to his wife, who had become alarmed, "Why, these officers dined with us last week; they won't do anything to harm us." The officers again ordered him to come ashore, and saying that unless he did so they would fire on him. "Fire and be ——," replied the sturdy old Captain, and fire they did. The Captain was shot through the chest, and his wife had her wrist shattered by a ball, but a colored servant, who was aboard, caught the child in his arms and lay down in the bottom of the boat, and she escaped without injury. Her mother and father fainted, and the boat floated down past the ship-yard, where they were seen by some of the workmen, who brought them ashore. Up to the time of the Chicago fire Mrs. Boggs attended church regularly, and belonged to a Dorcas society, but her health was impaired through anxiety at that time, and she gave them up, though she has been to church within the last two years. She still reads, and her faculties are generally good, though she is slightly deaf. She is quite cheerful, and greatly enjoys visits from her friends. Monday she shook hands and conversed with more than a hundred and fifty persons. She received in her own room, reclining in an easy chair, and when her friends went to her side she shook them by the hand and talked with them, showing by her conversation that she still retained her memory to a remarkable degree.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GEN. GORDON GRANGER.

A dispatch from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, announces the death, on Monday evening at that military post, of Gen. Gordon Granger. The announcement will cause profound sorrow not only in military but in all civic circles. He was one of the most distinguished division commanders ever known. Brevetted no less than six times for "gallant and meritorious conduct," and once for "distinguished gallantry and good conduct," he was in every respect a great and distinguished officer. The story of his life is one of constant service and of strict attention to duty. He was born in New-York City in 1823, and entered West Point when eighteen years of age, graduating No. 35 in a class of forty-one, in 1845. He was then promoted to a Brevet Second Lieutenancy in the Second Infantry, serving with his command at Detroit Barracks, Mich. In July, 1846, he was transferred to the Mounted Rifles and was assigned to duty at Jefferson Barracks. He participated in the war with Mexico, being engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Chapultepec, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 29, 1847, and was brevetted twice while in Mexico for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle. In 1849 he was assigned to frontier duty in Oregon, where he remained until 1851, when, having obtained leave of absence, he visited Europe, where he remained nearly a year. On his return he was on duty in Texas, where he was engaged in scouting, during which several skirmishes with hostile Indians occurred. In May, 1852, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Mounted Rifles. At the close of the year 1860, after almost a decade of active, untiring service on the Southern frontier he was granted a sick leave of absence by his commanding officer. It was while recovering his health that the rebellion broke out. He at once reported for duty, and was assigned by the War Department to the staff of Major Gen. McClellan, then on duty in Ohio. In 1861, he was promoted a file, his Captain's commission being dated May 5, and was assigned to the Third Cavalry. He was then transferred from the staff of Gen. McClellan to that of Gen. Sturgis, then on an expedition in South-east Missouri, and with whom he served as Acting Assistant Adjutant General. He was engaged in the action at Dug Springs, Aug. 2, 1861, and the battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861. For gallant and meritorious conduct in this last engagement he was again brevetted, this time as Major in the United States Army. From Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, he was in command of the St. Louis Arsenal, and while thus serving was offered the Colonelcy of the Second Michigan Cavalry, which he accepted. He was then placed in command of the Third Brigade of the Army of the Mississippi, and participated in the movement which terminated with the capture of Island No. 10, April 8, 1862. It was in recognition of his services during this memorable campaign that President Lincoln commissioned him Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Mississippi, participated in the advance upon Corinth, pursued the rebels to Baldwin, and was promoted to be Major General Sept. 17, 1862. Thence he was transferred to the Army of Kentucky, and soon after participated in the operations in Tennessee, pursuing the rebels under Van Dorn to Duck River; in the defense of Franklin, when subsequently assaulted by Van Dorn, in repulsing Gen. Forrest's raid upon Triune, and finally in Major Gen. Rosecrans' campaign. His fame as a General soon became known throughout the North, and his career was watched with deep interest. At the battle of Chickamauga he, with his reserves, rendered Gen. George H. Thomas such service as enabled him to stem the tide of disaster, and it was in recognition of these distinguished efforts that the Secretary of War appointed him Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the Regular Army. Upon the reorganization of the Army at the request of Gen. Thomas, he was assigned to the command of the Fourth Army Corps, which consisted of his own troops and the fragmentary divisions of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps, formerly commanded by Major Gens. McCook and Crittenden. He performed a prominent part during the occupation and operations about Chattanooga, was engaged with his corps in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was in the movement for the relief of Knoxville. His next important service was in the operations against Fort Gaines, in Alabama, and in the siege and bombardment of Fort Morgan. Subsequently he participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, in the storming of Blakely, the surrender of Mobile, and in the final occupation by the Union forces. It was in these later events that he displayed such courage and ability, in fact, such soldierly qualities, as to lead to his receiving double honors by brevet on the same day. These were his appointments of Brevet Brigadier General and of Brevet Major General by the Secretary of War. In January, 1866, Gen. Granger was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was shortly after given the command of the District of Texas and of the Department of Kentucky. On July 28, 1866, he was commissioned Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, but was soon after transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, which command he held at the time of his death. Gen. Granger, as has been stated, was born in this City. A few weeks ago he was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis, but from which he had nearly recovered. On Monday afternoon he was again stricken by apoplexy, and, without regaining consciousness, died at 6 o'clock in the evening.

COMMODORE STEPHEN DECATUR.

This naval officer died suddenly at his home in Boston, last Sunday afternoon. Commodore Decatur was born in Jersey City in 1815; was appointed a midshipman from New-Hampshire in 1829, and in June, 1835, was promoted passed midshipman. His after life was not particularly notable. He lost his eyesight in 1842; was commissioned Commander in 1861, Captain in 1867, and Commodore in 1869. He was a grandson of Commodore Stephen Decatur, who served in the war of 1798, and a nephew of the Commodore of the same name who distinguished himself in the war with Tripoli in 1812. Commodore Decatur, at the time of his death, had in his possession the sword presented to his uncle for the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor at Tripoli on the night of Feb. 15, 1804; the medal for the capture of the Macedonian, a British frigate, and various memorials both public and private, presented from time to time. Although blind for twenty-five years, he was resigned to the will of Providence, and up to his death possessed a clear mind.

S. A. MARTINE.

S. A. Martine, well known to the business community of this City died on Sunday last, at his residence, at White Plains, after a brief illness, aged fifty-eight years. At an early age he left Tarrytown, his native place, and entered the office in this City of William Titus, an old and respected merchant, from whom he received the rigid training which led to his own success during the forty years of his business life. He possessed unusual strength of character, allied to great activity, rare judgment of men and affairs, and sterling integrity. He soon won his way to a leading position in trade, which he maintained until the day of his death, never ceasing to give to his business his undivided personal attention. In all of his dealings he was governed by the strictest rules of honor. His early training had fixed his principles as a merchant, and from these he never departed.

MAJOR SAMUEL HAZARD.

Major Samuel Hazard, Jr., died Monday, at his home in Germantown, in the forty-first year of his age. In 1861 Major Hazard entered the service as First Lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry; but on account of ill health was compelled to resign in April of the following year. In February, 1863, he again entered the service as Captain in the Third Artillery. Subsequent to the close of the rebellion he traveled in Europe and other distant lands, and wrote some very entertaining books of travel. Major Hazard was a man of superior culture, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THE STEAM-SHIP PACIFIC DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The proceedings of the secret investigation of the steam-ship Pacific disaster by Capt. Waterman and James Hillman, United States Inspectors, have been made public. They report that the accident was the fault of the officers of the ship Orpheus, and in consequence of steering wrong. The Inspectors are unable to account for the failure of the Pacific to stop and back when the collision became inevitable, but find that it was impossible to take steps for the preservation of life after the collision on account of the panic among the passengers. Capt. Waterman seeks to justify his course as inspector of hulls by declaring that the Pacific was perfectly seaworthy. The effect of the collision upon the steamer is accounted for by the fact that she gave the blow with the bluff of her bow, where the space between the frames in steamers is from twelve to twenty inches, whereas in sailing ships it is not more than from three to six inches. The timbers also are smaller in steamers, and the whole construction lighter, and they are therefore much weaker. The opinion is expressed that the same effects might have been experienced if the Pacific had been a new vessel instead of an old one.

A FATAL JEALOUSY.

SUICIDE AND PROBABLE MURDER.

A CIGAR DEALER SHOOTS A FIREMAN FOUR TIMES AND THEN KILLS HIMSELF—A WIFE CHARGED WITH INFIDELITY—THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE TRAGEDY.

Antome Martens, the proprietor of a cigar store at No. 213 East Twenty-eighth street, during a quarrel last night with Thomas Rodgers, a member of the Fire Department, shot Rodgers four times, wounding him fatally, and immediately thereafter shot himself through the head, killing himself instantly. The cause of this terrible tragedy was jealousy, Martens having become impressed with the idea that his wife was unfaithful to him and criminally intimate with Rodgers.

Martens was a native of Belgium, about thirty years of age, and his widow is a German woman of about the same age as her deceased husband.

Mrs. Mary Martens is a fine-looking woman of phlegmatic temperament, while her husband was a small, spare man, nervous and easily excited. Both were frugal and temperate in their habits and mode of life. They had been married about four years, and had one child, a pretty little girl nearly three years of age. Martens was very jealous of his wife, but whether he had any cause for this feeling does not clearly appear. On May last, Martens opened a small cigar store at No. 213 East Twenty-eighth street, and the family occupied two rooms in the rear of the store. These rooms were inexpensively but neatly furnished. Martens appears to have made a comfortable living from the patronage of the residents of the neighborhood. On the same block, a few doors from the cigar store, are the quarters of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7, of the Fire Department, and among Martens' best patrons was Thomas Rodgers, who until recently was the Assistant Foreman of the company. Rodgers is a fine-looking man, about thirty years of age, and, being unmarried, lived with his mother at No. 963 First avenue. He was a frequent visitor at Martens' store, purchasing cigars and tobacco freely, and spent a great deal of his time there, when not on actual duty, chatting with Martens and his wife, to both of whom he stood in the position of an intimate friend. No suspicion of the existence of any improper intimacy between his wife and Rodgers appears to have entered Martens' mind until Thursday, Dec. 30, when, on returning home in the afternoon, he found Rodgers in the back room, which was used as a sitting-room, with his wife. Martens at once believed that Rodgers was there for an improper purpose, and asked him what he was doing in the room. Rodgers made some frivolous excuse; said he had come to look at the stove-pipe, which was in an unsafe condition, or something of that nature. Martens was not satisfied with the explanation, and ordered Rodgers to leave and never to enter it again. The fireman left, and after he had gone Martens charged his wife with infidelity to him. The woman denied the accusation, and a violent quarrel ensued, during which Martens beat and kicked his wife. He also determined to leave her, and had packed up his trunk for that purpose, but finding that his wife was not at all affected by his threats of desertion, he changed his mind. On Friday, Dec. 31, he went down town and purchased a small Smith & Wesson seven-chambered revolver, and when he brought the weapon home he told his wife that if Rodgers came there again he would shoot him and her and then kill himself. On the Sunday following Rodgers, with some friends, again visited the store. He was under the influence of liquor, and a quarrel ensued between himself and Martens touching the alleged intimacy with Mrs. Martens. Martens at that time attempted to shoot Rodgers, but was prevented by his wife, who seized and held him until Rodgers had departed. On Monday, the 3d inst., Martens made a complaint of intoxication against Rodgers to the Chief of the Fire Department, Mr. Eli Bates. The matter was investigated, and the result was that on the 7th inst. Rodgers was reduced to the ranks and transferred from Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 to Engine Company No. 18, the latter company being quartered in West Tenth street, near Greenwich avenue. Rodgers did not again visit Martens' store, as far as can be ascertained, until between 8 and 9 o'clock last night. When he entered, Martens and his wife were in the store. Rodgers was drunk and his appearance appeared to excite Martens. He ordered the drunken fireman to leave the store, and a quarrel ensued; Martens drew the revolver from the pocket of his pantaloons, and his wife seeing that he intended to shoot Rodgers threw her arms about her husband and endeavored to restrain him. He threatened to shoot her if she interfered any further, whereupon she released him. Rodgers had turned to leave the store, and as he was crossing the threshold, endeavoring to gain the street, Martens fired upon him. The ball struck the retreating fireman in the back of the head, and he staggered, and fell forward on the sidewalk. As he arose and faced about Martens fired three more shots in rapid succession. The second shot struck Rodgers on the chin, the third wounded him in the right arm, and as he was running across the street, fleeing from his assailant, the fourth bullet speeding after him, entered his left side. He fell prone upon his face on the pavement. As quick as thought Martens, who, in firing at his victim, had followed close upon him, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his head and fired. He fell lifeless to the pavement. By this time a large crowd, attracted by the pistol-firing, had gathered about the prostrate men. An alarm was given, and Patrolman Leahy, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was soon on the spot. Information was quickly sent to the station, and Capt. Murphy and Sergt. Tuck and Roundsman Hayes and several other officers soon arrived. The lifeless body of Martens was carried into his store, only a few steps distant, and was laid on the floor of the back room. By the side of the dead man was found the pistol with which the terrible deed was committed. An ambulance was summoned, and the wounded fireman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Coroner Croker, accompanied by Dr. Macwhinnie, proceeded to the house, in East Twenty-eighth street, for the purpose of making an investigation. The body of the deceased was found lying on the floor of the back room, while the widow sat near by, apparently an unconcerned spectator; in fact, the nonchalance with which she gave her statement and narrated the circumstances surrounding the death of her husband was the subject of remark by all who witnessed it. In a crib in the bedroom, which was the inner apartment between the store and the sitting-room, was sleeping soundly, the young child of the unfortunate couple, unconscious of the terrible events which had rendered her fatherless, and which had occurred within ear shot of where she slept. While making her statement to the Coroner, Mrs. Martens stood leaning against a bureau within a few feet of her husband's head, and as she answered the questions propounded to her she now and again cast furtive glances at his ghastly face. The woman stated that she first became acquainted with Rodgers when her husband started the cigar store on May 1. He was a good customer and a good friend to her husband. She then recounted what had occurred when her husband found herself and Rodgers in the back room on the 30th ult., and said that when Rodgers went away on that occasion her husband abused and kicked her. Since that time he had repeatedly charged her with intimacy with the firemen, and threatened to kill her and himself. Rodgers came there several times intoxicated, and on one occasion she warned him, and told him that her husband had purchased a pistol to shoot him, but he only laughed and did not appear to treat the matter at all seriously. The woman then related the particulars of the shooting as given above, and when her deposition was completed, she signed it in a bold hand and without a tremor. Dr. Macwhinnie made an external examination of the head of the deceased, and found a pistol-shot wound on the right side of the head, one inch from the external line of the right eye. The bullet traversed the brain in an almost direct line and was found beneath the skin on the left side of the head, whence it was cut out by the Doctor. Death must have been instantaneous.

Coroner Croker next went to Bellevue Hospital for the purpose of taking the deposition of Rodgers. The patient was found in the Surgical Ward at the Hospital, attended by his aged mother, who sat beside the bed weeping bitterly. He appeared restless and uneasy, talked incoherently, and it was apparent that a proper statement could not be obtained from him. The surgeon in attendance stated that the man was under the influence of liquor when he was brought into the hospital, and he had not recovered from the effects. The ambulance surgeon had also given him some liquor to assist him in recovering from the shock produced by the injuries. The most serious wound is in the left side, about four inches above the hip. It is not known whether the bullet entered the abdominal cavity, but if it did the wound will doubtless prove fatal. His condition is very critical, though no immediate danger is apprehended. Coroner Croker will to-day take his ante-mortem deposition.

JOHN HORN AND HIS MEDAL.

The Detroit (Mich.) *Tribune* of Monday has the following: "The New-York *Tribune*, evidently determined to get ahead in the matter, relates that John Horn, of Detroit, applied last Winter to Congress for a medal to reward him for his services in saving human life, and adds that 'there can hardly be a doubt that John Horn ought to have the little testimonial that he asks.' The *Tribune* gives Mr. Horn high praise—and Mr. Horn richly deserves it all—for his extraordinary career in rescuing men, women, and children from drowning, but as to the medal let us assure our modest little namesake that Mr. Horn never asked for it, but received it long ago, and has almost worn it out."

OHIO AND CHESAPEAKE RAILROAD.

A MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AT BALTIMORE—A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION ADOPTED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—A meeting of the bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was held to-day at the office of Brown & Lowndes, for the purpose of discussing the plan proposed for the purchase and reorganization of the company. Mr. A. S. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, of New-York, was present, and in answer to interrogatories from bondholders explained the proposed plan, which is to obtain a decree for the sale of the property, as early as practicable, under both the six per cent. and seven per cent. mortgages, so that the purchasers may acquire a perfect and satisfactory title to the entire property, franchises, and corporate rights of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, subject only to the liens of the Virginia Central bonds, which are to be provided for by a renewal or extension of those mortgages or otherwise, as circumstances may require, and that it be purchased on behalf of the bondholders and creditors who shall unite in the plan, by a suitable committee or Board of Trustees, to be hereafter selected by them. After the purchase is completed and the reorganization of the company perfected, new securities are to be issued as follows: First mortgage bonds, to be secured by a mortgage extending over the entire line, franchises, and property of the company, subject only to the Virginia Central liens above described, payable thirty years after date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Principal and interest payable in gold, except as hereinafter provided in the circular, $17,000,000; second mortgage bonds, payable forty years after date, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in currency, except as hereinafter provided in the circular, $10,000,000. The entire plan for the purchase, as well as reorganization of the company is set forth at length in a circular issued and signed by the following bondholders: Richard Irwin, A. A. Low, John Castree, C. M. Fry, C. P. Huntington, William Whitewright, Alexander Masterton, David Stewart, Jonas G. Clark, Charles Burkhalter, Lloyd Aspinwall, George I. Penfield, Edward Durham, and Fisk & Hatch. The plan was unanimously indorsed, and adopted by the bondholders present.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIRE AND PANIC IN A SCHOOL BUILDING.

A fire was discovered yesterday in the Stevens School building for colored children in Washington, where fourteen schools are held. There were about eight hundred and fifty children in the building at the time. When the cry of fire was raised a scene of the greatest terror and confusion ensued. The children came screaming out of the rooms, and rushing down the stairways, broke the balusters by the pressure. Several were injured, but none seriously except Anna Davis, thirteen and a half years of age. She was knocked down by the stair-railing giving way from the pressure of children coming from the stories above, and was trampled on. She is badly bruised, and suffers from great nervous excitement. Another little girl, named Anna Queen, who had been subject to spasms, was frightened into a fit. The greatest consternation was occasioned within, and among the parents and friends without, who wished to save their children. The teachers and children were screaming, and two small boys jumped from the third story windows to the ground. The cold weather making large fires in the furnaces necessary, the charred woodwork near the register on the second floor, in the north-west corner of the building, ignited. The fire was soon suppressed.

OTHER FIRES.

A fire at Murphysboro, Ill., yesterday, destroyed seven buildings. The principal losers are R. W. Watson, grocery store; C. F. Maur, hardware; M. Hoernig, grocery; Thomas Guitie, grocery; Chambers & Garrett, wholesale liquors; the Post Office, and Miners' Savings Bank. The total loss is estimated at $15,000; insured for $3,500.

The green-house belonging to Henry Doe, in Elizabeth, N. J., took fire yesterday morning from kindling-wood piled near the flue of the heater. One building was entirely destroyed, and about $500 worth plants. The total loss is $2,000; insurance on the buildings $1,000, none on the plants.

At a late hour on Monday night a vacant house in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Brooklyn, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. The fire is said to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather continues in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with south-west to north-west winds and slight changes in barometer. Snow has prevailed in the lake region and the North-west and light rain in the South-west. The temperature continues below freezing at stations north of Tennessee and North Carolina. The barometer continues high in the Southern States, and has fallen slightly in the remaining districts, except New-England. The Mississippi River has risen slightly at stations below Memphis, and fallen fourteen inches at Cairo, twelve inches at St. Louis, and nine inches at Keokuk. The Ohio River has risen forty-five inches at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and slight fall in temperature, with south-west to north-west winds, falling barometer during the day, and light snow in the northern portions of New-York and New-England.

For the South Atlantic States clear or fair and continued cold weather, with northerly to westerly winds and stationary or rising barometer.

For the Gulf States continued cold northerly to easterly winds, high but slow falling barometer, light rain in the South-west, and clear or fair weather in the Eastern Gulf States.

DR. M'COSH TO THE PRINCETON STUDENTS.

Dr. McCosh delivered an address yesterday at the opening of the second term of Princeton College, in which he referred, hoping that it was for the last time, to the recent action of the college authorities. The representations that the college had been in a state of disturbance were erroneous. The disquiet had been among secret society men elsewhere. Other colleges were following the lead of Princeton, and their officers were writing to the speaker to be firm. The Alumni Associations throughout the country had approved the course of the Faculty, excepting the newly-formed one in New-York. Dr. McCosh stigmatized the attack made upon him in the New-York Association as dastardly, in view of his absence. While compelled to say this he hoped this association would aid the college in raising its learning. "Meantime," he said, "we wish to be allowed to pursue our course without interference." He spoke in detail of proposed changes in the Faculty, and advocated private, not secret, societies for literary, scientific, and philosophic purposes. He had been favorable to the intercollegiate literary contest, but for the last two years had felt that it was scarcely worthy of the American colleges. He wanted something higher added to them and was glad that this was now accomplished. He closed with an allusion to the coming Centennial year, and speaking first of the battle of Princeton, ninety-nine years ago, said he had sometimes thought that the battle lately fought might find a place in the history of our colleges and our country.

THE PLANETS IN JANUARY.

The planets in this month present some unusually interesting points of observation, says the Providence *Journal*, to those who take pleasure in following the movements of these bright wanderers among the stars. Venus and Saturn will be in conjunction on the 17th, the two planets presenting nearly the same apparent position as Mars and Saturn did in November. They will, however, be nearer the horizon, and consequently form a less conspicuous picture than that which two months since made Mars and Saturn "the observed of all observers." As Venus sets about 6:45, the sight will be visible early in the evening. The next noteworthy incident will occur on the 28th. The planet Mercury is then in a favorable position for observation. It must be looked for in the south-west about an hour after sunset, and a little farther north than the point where the sun sank below the horizon. It may be recognized by a peculiar brilliancy, unlike that of any other planet, and also by its nearness to Saturn, with which it is in conjunction on the same evening. At this time the four planets, Mercury, Venus, Saturn, and Mars, are all visible. The new moon of the 26th is also near Venus on this same evening, and the slender crescent will add an additional attraction to the planetary picture. The path of the new moon lies this month near the track of the planets, for it is in conjunction, or at the nearest point with Mercury and Saturn on the 27th, with Venus on the 29th, and with Mars on the 31st. Of the remaining larger planets, Uranus is now in good position, and may be seen in the evening with a small telescope, wending its slow way among the small stars of Leo, not very far from Regulus. Neptune is also visible among the evening stars, but cannot be seen without a powerful telescope. Jupiter reigns alone throughout the month as morning star, rising now about 3:30 and holding the supremacy among the stars until its light fades away in the brighter rays of the approaching sun.

THE LANDIS TRIAL.

DIFFICULTY IN SECURING A JURY—APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER—THE JURY SWORN AND LOCKED UP.

BRIDGETON, Jan. 11.—The Landis trial was resumed this afternoon. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing a jury, and the panel was almost exhausted when the last juror was obtained. The defense challenged twenty, and the prosecution ten, and four were set aside or excused by the court. The wholesale challenging was resorted to in order to prevent grangers whose societies had passed resolutions reflecting on the prisoner from serving on the jury, and to debar others who had expressed opinions. The prisoner looked quite haggard and much concerned. He was attended by his sister. The first exception to the Judge's rulings was taken early in the proceedings before the first juror had been interrogated. Col. William E. Potter, counsel for the defense, urged that the juror should be allowed to take his place before being examined as to fitness, and that he be sworn before being challenged. The court ruled otherwise and the first exception by the defense was noted. Shortly after this Thomas Proud, of Vineland, was drawn as a juror. The defense interposed no objection; but the prosecution did; but not until the juror had placed his hand on the Bible. This objection caused an argument, in which Messrs. Potter, Vanatta, and others engaged. Finally, after two other jurors had been obtained, Judge Reed decided that Mr. Proud should be sworn. The defense noted another exception. The jury having been impaneled, the Judge informed them that it would be necessary for them to be kept together, in order that they might hold no communication with any one. To-morrow morning James R. Hoagland, the prosecuting attorney, will open the case.

RECEPTION TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OFFER TO THEM THE PRIVILEGES OF THEIR ORGANIZATION—ADDRESSES BY WILLIAM E. DODGE, PROF. THOMAS, AND OTHERS.

The Young Men's Christian Association gave a reception last evening to the medical students of New-York, extending to them the numerous privileges and advantages of the association. An audience numbering fully 1,500 ladies and gentlemen was present. Upon the platform were Drs. Barker, Thomas, Agnew, Roosa, Post, J. R. Wood, Foster, Arnold, Flint, Peaslee, Leaming, and many other prominent physicians. The programme, which consisted of music and addresses, was opened by an organ selection entitled "Thunder Storm," executed by Mr. Edward G. Jardine. Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., the President of the association, then delivered an address, in which, after extending to the students a hearty welcome, he highly commended the patient heroism of the men who devoted their lives to the task of saving life, and concluded by impressing upon the students present the necessity of maintaining temperate habits, and preserving a strong, upright character, an attribute absolutely essential to the medical profession. After the singing of a selection from the "Bohemian Girl," rendered by Miss W. E. Benzinger, Prof. Fordyce Barker, M. D., was introduced, and delivered a greeting to the students. A violin solo by Carl Lauzer followed, after which Prof. T. Gaillard Thomas, M. D., delivered another address, in the course of which he said, that in this broad land, teeming as it did with medical institutions, the number of physicians was necessarily rapidly increasing to meet the demands of an increasing population. Every one in this state of affairs admitted the urgent necessity of the maintenance of a good understanding between the medical guild and society at large. Then giving a brief history of the progress of medical science, he continued, by saying that in olden times, before society was so highly cultured as now, the medical student was looked upon as a rather wild, erratic, and dissipated individual, with an undue fondness for midnight raids upon neighboring church-yards. After a long course of social chastisements and reproofs, however, a change for the better had by slow degrees come over public sentiment, and had resulted in elevating the profession above the plane it occupied in former years. Although the character and social relations of the students had much improved, much yet remained to be done, and students themselves by their own efforts must elevate their profession and mutual interests.

After a pleasant song by Miss Benziger, Prof. D. B. St. John Roosa, M. D., delivered an address, which he concluded by saying that he interpreted the invitation extended to the students as a well-timed hint to them that it might be desirous for them not only to improve their morals, but their manners, which had become somewhat blunted by the professional experience of the lecture and dissecting rooms. At the conclusion of the address Chancellor Crosby of the University, was called upon for a speech, but he begged to be excused, stating that the statements he had recently made before the medical students had apparently so startled that body that he had not yet heard the last of them. After partaking of a collation the audience adjourned to the parlors, where they were further entertained by a musical programme.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The American Geographical Society held its annual meeting last evening in Chickering Hall. Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., presided, and Mr. Peter Cooper, Rev. Dr. William Adams, Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Gen. George W. Cullum, Mr. Thomas C. Acton, and others occupied chairs on the stage. Previous to the discourse of the evening the band of the Union Home and School played several airs, and the annual routine business was transacted. Succeeding the reading of a brief and unimportant report of the Council the Treasurer submitted a statement giving the total receipts of the year as $9,207 80, and the disbursements $7,776 91. The following officers were then elected: President, Charles P. Daly; Vice Presidents, Frederick A. Conkling, Francis A. Stout, George W. Cullum; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, E. R. Straznicky; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, James Muhlenberg Bailey; Recording Secretary, Elial F. Hall; Treasurer, George Cabot Ward; Council, William Remsen, Theodore W. Dwight, T. Bailey Myers, W. H. H. Moore, William E. Curtis, Walton W. Evans, Isaac Bernheimer, H. Manigault Morris, Charles A. Joy, Harlow M. Hoyt, Roswell D. Hitchcock, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Isaac I. Hayes, Paul B. Du Chaillu, Clarence King.

A resolution returning the thanks of the society to the retiring Recording Secretary, Mr. Alvan S. Southworth, was adopted, as was another resolution appointing the following a committee to consider the subject of making a topographical survey of the State of New-York: Samuel B. Ruggles, F. A. Stout, J. B. Gardener, Elbridge T. Gerry, and William Remsen.

The Chairman next introduced S. Wells Williams, LL. D., Permanent Secretary of the American Legation at Pekin, and the author of several works on China, who delivered a discourse upon "China: its Geography, People, and Relation to other Nations."

WESTERN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The Western Railway Association this afternoon elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Robert Harris, President; Harris B. Strong, J. D. Cox, G. H. Nettleton, J. C. McMullin, Charles Paine, J. F. Tucker, T. F. Winthrow, and H. H. Porter, Directors; Robert Harris, W. B. Strong, and T. F. Winthrow, Executive Committee; J. H. Raymond, Secretary, and George Payson, attorney. Reports of interest chiefly to the members were read, and the meeting adjourned.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The American Social Science Association holds its annual meeting at the Lowell Institute in this city to-morrow, David A. Wells presiding. There will be a business meeting in the morning, and the annual reports and election of officers in the afternoon. Papers on various subjects will be read.

WILLIAM M. TWEED.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—William M. Tweed is said to have been seen on Thursday last in a store on Notre Dame street. There is good reason to believe he is at present stopping with friends in the upper part of the city.

A NEW SONG.

Messrs. S. T. Gordon & Son, No. 13 East Fourteenth street, have just published a song which will be welcome to all lovers of ballad music. It is called, "Who is this Little Maiden?" and the words are taken from the *Children's Friend*. The music is composed by Mr. Thomas P. Murphy, and it will lead the public to look with considerable interest for further contributions to our rather slender stock of new songs for the home circle. The air is not only very tuneful and pretty, but it also possesses the rare quality of great originality. It is far better than most of the works we have lately had from Arthur Sullivan or Molloy. It cannot fail, we think, to become popular, and certainly it deserves to be so. The composer dedicates his work to his wife, Lady Blanche Murphy.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

GOV. BEDLE'S FIRST MESSAGE.

THE AMENDMENTS TO THE NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTION—THE STATE DEBT—RAILWAY TAXATION—THE SCHOOL QUESTION AS HE SEES IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1875.

The excitement over the Republican Senate caucus, which was high last evening, culminated this morning. The Senators assembled early, in a room at the American House, and proceeded at once to make another—and this time successful—attempt to elect a presiding officer. It was accorded to Senator Sewell, and, it is understood, on the first ballot, he having, as it is stated, received seven votes, Mr. Jarrard, his competitor, four, one blank vote being cast. This much having been accomplished, the rest of the work of the caucus was expeditiously done. The Clerk and Reading Clerk of the Senate of last year were re-elected, and F. F. Patterson, formerly the editor of Mr. Foster's paper, in Newark, was nominated for Engrossing Clerk. The Democratic caucuses assembled in the morning. The House caucus accorded to Charles D. Hendrickson, of Monmouth, the empty honor of a nomination for Speaker, and the Senate caucus nominated Senator Smith, of Sussex, as President of the Senate. At 3 o'clock the House assembled. A full hour was spent in the House in receiving the credentials of members and administering to them the oath of office. The Senate, which had but seven new members to swear in, transacted this part of their routine work in considerably less time. Then both houses organized by the election of the officers nominated in the respective Republican caucuses. The Senate officers are: President, Gen. W. J. Sewell, of Camden; Clerk, A. W. Voorhies, of Hunterdon; Reading Clerk, William Cloke, of Mercer; Engrossing Clerk, F. F. Patterson, of Monmouth; Sergeant at Arms, S. T. Champion, of Burlington.

The officers of the House, as indicated in dispatches last night, are as follows: Speaker, John D. Carscallen, of Hudson; Clerk, John Y. Foster, of Essex; Reading Clerk, Herbert, J. Potts, of Mercer; Engrossing Clerk, Jonathan Goble, of Ocean; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. D. Fell, of Mercer. The Governor's annual message was then submitted. "I had written so much," said the Governor privately, "about State matters, that I did not dare to venture to go into national politics. I should have swamped the press, I am afraid." Following is a synopsis of Gov. Bedle's message:

It opens with a reference to the amendments of the State Constitution, giving electors in military service the right of voting, and providing for the disfranchisement of persons guilty of bribery. Gov. Bedle then expresses himself strongly in favor of the law against special legislation, whose evils he vehemently denounces. He says: "After a careful examination, and in the light of the rule that powers of the Legislature not clearly taken away exist, I am led to the conclusion that, as to cities and all other municipalities, except towns and counties, the Legislature may yet pass local and special laws, save only for 'appointing local offices and commissions,' and wherever on particular subjects enumerated in the amendments it is prevented. The facility with which designing men have obtained special laws to enable them to prosecute various schemes of extravagance and fraud under the guise of public improvement and benefit, has been the source of much of our municipal burdens. Now is the opportunity, although late, to strike a blow for the protection of property in municipalities, by sweeping away the devices in the forms of law under which these abuses have been perpetrated, and substituting plain, just, and general laws alike applicable to all cities."

Of the tax amendment he says: "The points gained and secured by the amendment are these: First, that taxes shall be assessed by general laws, as distinguished from those in relation to a particular locality or object; and secondly, that in all assessments on the mere basis of value, that it shall be the true value, the provision as to uniformity of rules being, as stated, only declaratory of an existing principle." The following is the passage referring to the debt of the State: "The war debt of the State, at the end of the fiscal year, was $2,496,300. The amount of assets in the sinking fund toward its liquidation was then $1,360,466 72. On the 1st day of January, inst., the debt was reduced by the payment of $100,000 out of the State fund, leaving a balance of $2,396,300. By deducting the amount of the sinking fund the debt would be $1,035,833 28 over assets devoted to its payment. The bonds will not mature until 1902. One hundred thousand dollars are paid each year from the taxes, together with such an amount for interest as will make up the deficiency of interest from the sinking fund, and with these sums the matured bonds and the interest on the debts are paid. The bonds become due at the rate of $100,000 a year, until 1891, when the amount varies each year from less to more, not exceeding $200,000 any one year. In ten years the debt and the fund will be about equal, and, with safe management, the fund will pay the debt as it matures, and interest. This is an admirable system, giving great confidence to the bondholders and affording an easy means of payment. There is no State debt except the war debt."

The Governor says the State does not receive a sufficient revenue from the railway companies, whose taxes he thinks should amount to $925,000 annually. He says: "To relieve from all State taxation except for schools should be the great aim of the Legislature as soon as possible. It cannot be done this year, but if all railroads not having irrepealable contracts are required by law this session to pay one-half of one per cent. to the State, according to the meaning, as I understand it, of the act of April 2, 1873, on a basis of the cost of the road, equipment, and appendages, and the same is accurately estimated, I believe that next year the ordinary State tax can be reduced one-half, and the year after dispensed with altogether."

Concerning the school question the Governor says: "Free schools are safeguards of the State and nation and should be kept completely divorced from sectarian control or influence. It is a cardinal principle in our political economy and fundamental in our system of government that Church and State must be kept perfectly separate, but mistaken notions arise oftentimes in applying the principle. We should never lose sight of the fact that this is a land of Christian or Bible character and civilization, and that its teachings are the foundation of our virtue and social elevation. These, it is true, may and do assume different shapes in men's minds in considering their relations to God, thereby inducing such religious sects and associations for worship as may be deemed necessary or better for that purpose, according to belief, but the great undisputed, underlying doctrines of duty to God and man and individual virtue which make good citizens are in the Bible, and to exclude it from being read in schools is a retrogression toward heathenism. The simple reading of the Bible in schools is not the teaching of sectarian or peculiar religious belief simply because it is used to establish religious creeds and forms. The schools should never be shut against the Bible. Our law is perfectly just. Its words are, 'that it shall not be lawful for any teacher, Trustee, or Trustees to introduce into or have performed in any school receiving its proportion of the public money, any religious service, ceremony, or forms whatsoever except reading the Bible and repeating the Lord's Prayer.' This gives the Bible a fair chance in its influence upon civil character and duty to the Creator, while an exclusion of it is a terrible stride in making the State godless. Also, for the good of society and citizenship, the State, in selecting the objects of taxation, can well afford to, and should, leave untouched by the Assessor all edifices for religious worship and the land upon which they stand actually necessary for their convenient use and so exclusively used."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—Both branches of the Legislature met at 11:30 this forenoon. In the Senate the standing committees were announced by Lieut. Gov. Latta. A number of bills were introduced, among which were the following: One for the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals; one prescribing how the employes of persons, partnerships, associations, and corporations, employed in the mining of coal, or the manufacture or production of iron or steel, shall be paid for their labor and service; one providing for a special committee to investigate the causes of the disputes and difficulties between employer and employed in the coal business of the State, and to report such legislation as they may deem most effectual for the speedy adjustment and settlement of such disputes; one to provide for the appointment of Commissioners to prepare new charters for the cities of the State, and one to protect the children of the State in their right to acquire useful trades. A joint resolution was adopted creating a joint committee to examine the laws upon vagrancy, and recommend such additional legislation as they may believe conducive to the suppression of this great and growing evil. In the House a large number of bills were introduced, the most important being the two bearing the following titles: "A bill to make the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, general election day, a legal holiday," and "A bill to protect children in their right to acquire useful trades."

IOWA LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Jan. 11.—The Senate convened this morning and effected a permanent organization. The Republican candidates received 41 votes and the Democrats nine. A resolution commending Mr. Blaine's resolution concerning the school fund, introduced in Congress, was referred. In the House Mr. Geir, Republican, was elected Speaker.

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 11.—In the Senate a bill was introduced to create a State Board of Health. In the House bills were introduced to provide a Registry law for cities, and to forbid the use of money or promise of office by persons who are candidates for office or by the friends of such persons.

A resolution declaring against any division of school funds in the interest of any particular religious sect was unanimously adopted.

UTAH LEGISLATION.

GOV. EMERY'S ANNUAL MESSAGE—THE GOVERNOR'S OBSERVATIONS REGARDING POLYGAMY.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 11.—The Message of Gov. George W. Emery was read to the Territorial Legislature this afternoon. It shows the value of the various ores mined in Utah during the past year as amounting to $7,000,000. He calls attention to the necessity of establishing a system of free schools in the Territory. He asks that claimants for divorce shall be required to become residents of the Territory. He calls for a law against incest. There has been no legislation in this Territory in regard to marriage, or those authorized to perform the ceremony, and legislation on the subject is advised. In regard to polygamy, the Governor observes: "In meeting this question openly and fairly I can but regard it as a crime prohibited by the laws of our country, and that does violence to the accepted principles of Christianity. The country at large recognizes it as a blot upon our civilization, and our national Congress has enacted laws for its punishment and to prevent its continuance. Up to the present time this law has not been practically enforced, and I am led to believe that polygamy or plural marriages are of as frequent occurrence as at any time in the history of the Territory; however this may be I have no means of knowing, as these marriage ceremonies are performed by the Church and are only known to its members. I am sensible how delicate my duty becomes, under existing circumstances, when the gentlemen whom I have the honor of addressing with a single exception believe and many practice it from a sense of professed religious right. It appears to me, and must be apparent to all, that the law should be expunged from the statute book or made operative. It will be gratifying if this body shall enact such legislation as will prevent its extension, and will adopt such measures as look to a fair and impartial settlement of this subject as it affects the past. We should remember, gentlemen, that Utah is not a secluded portion of the United States; that this Territory was acquired from a foreign power, like other parts of the country, with money and by the valor of the American arms; that distance and deserts have been annihilated by the construction of the Pacific railways; that to-day we are as much an integral part of this great Republic as any other section, and that we are bound, as good citizens, to obey the laws of our common country, whether they are in accordance with our views of justice or not; otherwise we ignore the constituted authority and place ourselves beyond the pale and protection of the Government."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Kansas Legislature met yesterday. The House took one ballot for Speaker, without result.

In the Ohio Senate yesterday a bill was introduced imposing a fine of $50 for taking the name of God in vain.

The Republican members of the Wisconsin Assembly held a caucus to-night and nominated S. S. Fifield for Speaker. The Democrats have nominated William Charlton. The Independents have the balance of power, but it is supposed that they will vote for the Republican candidate. R. L. D. Potter, Republican, will be President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

A special to the Memphis *Appeal* from Jackson, Miss., says a committee was appointed in the Senate yesterday to investigate the charges of bribery against McClure, Republican, from the Eighth District. The House appointed a committee to investigate the charges made by Collector Shaughnessy, that his Deputy was driven from Amite County.

The Memphis *Appeal's* Jackson (Miss.) special says the Ames Impeachment Committee held a preliminary meeting Monday night and arranged a plan of proceedings. They asked for and were given a clerk, and will proceed immediately to take testimony. Several of the committee, including Gen. Featherstone, Chairman, called on the Governor in reference to the matter, but the Governor pleaded other pressing business, and the intended interview was not held.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—The officials of the Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Roads, at a meeting here to-day, decided to pass delegates to the National Republican and Democratic Conventions, wherever, held, at one and one-fifth the regular rates for the round trip.

THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—The Democratic members of the House to-day went into the election of a United States Senator. Of the Republican members only ex-Gov. Hahn took part. He nominated Judge Talliaferro, of the Supreme Court. State Senator J. B. Eustis, of Orleans, was elected by 58 majority. He received 61 votes. The Senate passed a resolution by 13 to 12 that there was no vacancy, and therefore no necessity for an election. The Democratic Senators, however, will attend the joint session to-morrow, and it is said three Republican Senators will join them, when Mr. Eustis will be elected by a legal majority on joint ballot.

THE KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—A special to the *Gazette* from Frankfort, Ky., says the first ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, and resulted as follows: In the House—James B. Beck, 25; John D. Williams, 28; Preston H. Leslie, 19; John W. Stevenson, 15; William Cassius Goodloe, (Rep.,) 11; W. C. P. Breckenridge, 1. In the Senate—Beck, 15; Williams, 5; Leslie, 8; Stevenson, 4, and Goodloe, 5; necessary to a choice, 69. The result is still very uncertain, as both complimentary and dodging votes were cast. A joint ballot will be taken to-morrow and a caucus will be held probably on Thursday.

EXCLUDED FROM HIS SEAT.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 11.—Mr. E. S. Foote, anti-Mormon, elected to the Legislature from Toole County at the last election—and who is the only anti-Mormon ever so elected—who holds a certificate of election from the Governor, and who was reported as entitled to a seat by the Committee on Credentials, was excluded from his seat on account of his election being contested. His case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

CONCORD, Jan. 11.—The Democrats held a preliminary meeting to-night, and arranged for the organization of the convention to-morrow. William N. Bailey, of Nashua, will preside. The prominent candidates for Governor are Hon. Horatio Colony and Hon. Daniel Marcy. It is thought the latter will receive the nomination.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A large meeting of the Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District was held last evening at Lincoln Hall, at Third avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street. The retiring President, Mr. Henry C. Robinson, opened the meeting by introducing, with appropriate remarks, the newly-elected President, Mr. Rufus B. Cowing, who enjoys the honor of having received at his election the unanimous vote and support of the association. Mr. Cowing, upon taking the chair, was cordially received. The President, John C. Griffing, James H. Thomson, Henry Welsh, and other newly-elected officers, addressed the meeting, and were followed by the reading of the reports of the various standing committees. The financial condition of the association is highly satisfactory. The Finance Committee received a special vote of thanks.

THE BAPTIST CITY MISSION.

The meeting of the Baptist Missionary Union at the Central Baptist Church in Forty-second street near Eighth avenue, last evening, was attended by a large audience. Mr. S. S. Constant, President of the Mission, occupied the chair, supported by a number of prominent clergymen. An address was delivered by Rev. Henry M. Sanders, Pastor elect of the Warburton Avenue Church, Yonkers, on "New-York our Centre for Evangelistic Work." The speaker dwelt upon the fact that New-York was rightfully the centre of missionary work just as it was the centre of the nation in business, in politics, and in social life. It was the great life centre—the heart so to speak—of the nation, and they might as well have a diseased heart in a healthy body as a vicious metropolis in a moral country. When a community or locality become bad there was all the more reason that a church organization should be kept in it. It was frequently necessary in the nature of things that a church or society should build where the majority of their members were, but that did not absolve them from the duty of maintaining the church services in the old localities which needed them most. The highest glory that accompanied the coming of the Saviour was that the poor had the Gospel preached to them, and though in our day we could only compass in part the other wonderful works that heralded the Saviour's approach, we could fulfill that best and highest duty if we only had the will.

Rev. Halsey W. Knapp, of the Laight Street Church, followed with an account of the progress of the work and of the difficulties to be avoided in its prosecution. The establishment of the Baptist Missionary Union had filled a want long felt in the church and effectually prevented the recurrence of those reproaches to the denomination, which arose from weak and disorganized congregations attempting too much. The reports of the officers show the Union to be in a flourishing condition. Over $32,000 have been raised and expended in mission work during the past year.

ANNUAL MEETING OF RIFLEMEN.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—REPORTS OF OFFICERS—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the Head-quarters of the First Division last evening, the President, Major Gen. Shaler, in the chair. The President delivered his annual address, in which he referred with pleasure to the vast improvements which had been made at Creedmoor both in the condition of the range and the manifest improvement in the marksmanship. The association has had the good fortune to enter upon the new year free from debt, and by judicious management has been able to keep so. Enough improvements had already been made to make Creedmoor the most beautiful spot in the world. With the additional land which had been secured, the erection of necessary buildings, and establishment of telegraphic communication between the firing point and the butts, the value of the range would be much enhanced. The speaker referred with gratification to the improvement in shooting of the National Guard in the past year, and after dilating on the contemplated international rifle match, concluded by thanking his associate officers for their assistance during the past year. Col. Gildersleeve, the Secretary, read his report, in which he reviewed the work for the year. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past year to have been $34,548 11; disbursements, $20,213 46; leaving a balance of $4,334 65. Col. Wingate reported for the Range Committee, and Col. Ward for the Prize Committee. In these documents the work of the past year was reviewed. The following Directors were elected: Col. George W. Wingate, Capt. William C. Casey, George S. Schermerhorn, Major D. D. Wylie, Col. Ira L. Beebe. To fill vacancies—Col. John Ward, Hon. N. P. Stanton. The meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Directors held a meeting immediately afterward, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Gen. Shaler; Vice President, Gen. J. B. Woodward; Secretary, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr.; Treasurer, Gen. M. T. McMahon. The board then adjourned to partake of its annual dinner.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

WEST POINT, Jan. 11.—The liabilities of Edward Cozzens, proprietor of that famous Summer resort bearing his name at this place, and who failed last Summer, and which were then stated to be about thirty thousand dollars, are now alleged to be $166,000. At a recent Special Term, held in Brooklyn by Judge J. O. Dykman, a decree was entered for foreclosure and sale of the Cozzens Hotel property at this place, and Mr. R. C. Coleman, a lawyer of Goshen, and one of the members of the American Rifle Team, was appointed Receiver to sell it. The sale will take place at the United States Hotel, this city, Friday, Feb. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M. The property is elegantly situated on the west bank of the Hudson, and contains, besides the buildings, about forty acres of land.

FAILURE OF RICHARD SCHELL.

A schedule of assets and liabilities has been rendered by Richard Schell, who has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Among the largest creditors whose claims are secured in part or wholly are the Union Trust Company, who claim $35,000; Scott, Strong & Co., $63,000; Charles A. Chesbrough, $139,087, and Edward Schell, Trustee for Helen Schell, $104,000. Charles J. Osborn claims $100,000, and several other persons smaller amounts on stock-jobbing operations; Augustus Schell, for cash advanced, $137,250, and Helen Schell, $33,923. Among the assets are $300,000 worth of real estate in the Fifth Ward and a large amount of personal property.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE, AND INTEMPERANCE, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected—"left to go as they come"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using promptly DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma, and bronchine.—*Advertisement.*

Excursion to the Tropics.

An excursion steamer will leave New-York every three weeks, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeche, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Tampico, and New-Orleans, and from there return. For particulars apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c., cured without pain. Corn Cure by mail, 50c. Dr. RICE, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st., Knox Building.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

- NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By Grace Greenwood.
- PARISIAN EVENTS.
- HOUSEKEEPERS' COLUMN; CHURCH NEWS.
- GEN. SHERMAN'S MEMOIRS; BOOK REVIEWS.
- A MISER'S ROMANCE; FOREIGN NOTES.
- DOINGS OF CONGRESS AND THE STATE LEGISLATURES; THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.
- THE POTATO ROT; THE FARMER'S WINTER.
- ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS; THE NEW-YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A.—Dandruff, Dandruff, Dry, Moist, or Scaly, eruptive and other scalp diseases, falling loss, or prematurely gray hair, cured by the treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY. Special instructions for the proper management of children's hair given by the Doctor at No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Premature Old Age is Indicated by the wrinkles under the eyes or on the face. They induce a withered, faded, and sallow appearance, which destroys that natural complexional freshness so characteristic with the young and middle-aged ladies of America. These unmistakable signs of old age are effectually removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Pimply Eruptions, black heads, moth patches, and freckles cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st. New-York.

Moles, Moles, Wens, and Warts, Painlessly and permanently removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

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Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

All Throat and Lung Complaints Cured by using Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

ANDARIESE—KLOTS.—On Saturday, Dec. 8, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, at Christ Church, LOTTIE, daughter of the late George M. Klots, to CHARLES H. ANDARIESE, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BEAM.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., Dec. 24, 1875, JOHN M. BEAM, of consumption.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 162 State st., Brooklyn, on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, Monday, Jan. 10, ROBERT BOYD, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at residence of his son-in-law, E. O. Vidaud, No. 349 Union st., Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Remains to be taken to Portland, Me., for interment.

BROWNE.—At Elmwood, Roslyn, Long Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1876, of diphtheria, HENRY DUBOSQ, infant son of Minnie L. and J. Browne, Jr.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Daniel Bogart, Roslyn, on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 1 P. M. Long Island train leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.; returning leaves Roslyn at 4 P. M.

COWPERTHWAIT.—MONTGOMERY B., in the 4th year of his age, of diphtheria, only son of M. B. and Margaret M. Cowperthwait.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, at Yonkers, Thursday, 10 A. M.

CROMBIE.—On Monday, 10th inst., at 10:30 P. M., HANNAH STIRLING, wife of William A. Crombie, formerly of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., England.

Funeral services to be held at the residence of her uncle, David Thomson, No. 35 Vandam st., this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DECATUR.—Suddenly, at his residence in Boston, on the 9th inst., Commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, United States Navy, aged 60 years.

Funeral services on the 12th inst., at the Church of the Messiah, in Boston. His remains are expected to arrive in this City Thursday morning, and will be accompanied by his family from No. 153 Madison av. at 11 A. M. to the family vault at Green-Wood.

DYER.—Jan. 11, CALEB A. DYER, JR., infant son of Caleb A. and Charlotte Dimon Dyer.

HAMLIN.—In Utica, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1876, WILLIAM D., son of Catherine E. and the late William D. Hamlin, aged 29 years.

HAYES.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 9, after a severe illness, THOMAS TROWBRIDGE HAYES, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral from St. Thomas' Church at 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, Jan. 12.

JOYCE.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 10, MARY JOYCE, widow of D. B. Joyce, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. H. Sterling, No. 61 Livingston st., Wednesday morning, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

KISSAM.—At Huntington, Long Island, on the 10th inst., WILLIAM WILMOT KISSAM, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Huntington, on Thursday, 13th inst., at 1:30 o'clock.

LEFFERTS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 11, LEWIS, son of Lewis and Phebe A. Lefferts, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 60 Charles st., on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

LEVERICH.—Suddenly, in this City, Jan. 10, of congestion of the lungs, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 55th st., on Wednesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 4:15 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—In Port Chester, N. Y., Jan. 11, DEBORAH HOYT MARSHALL, wife of Gilbert Marshall, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, at 11:30 A. M.

MARTINE.—On Sunday afternoon, at White Plains, STEPHEN A. MARTINE, suddenly, of diphtheria.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, White Plains, Wednesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10:25 and 11:40 A. M.

MERCHANT.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 9, of diphtheria, MAMIE, only child of Robert and Jane M. Merchant, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 591 Pacific st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M.

PULTZ.—On Monday evening, Jan. 10, at the residence of Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne, of diphtheria, WILLIE MAXWELL, aged 6 years, only son of John T. and Helen A. Pultz, grandson of Dr. William H. Maxwell.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service at 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, at No. 28 East 38th st.

PACKWOOD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Henry S. Palmer, Colchester, Conn., Jan. 1, HARRIET, wife of Joseph D. Packwood, aged 72 years.

PINNEO.—On the 2d inst., at Chambersburg, Penn., EUNICIA W. PINNEO.

SING.—On Monday, the 10th inst., at Sing Sing, NANCY, widow of John Sing, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 1 P. M., from Trinity Church, Sing Sing. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M., and returning leave Sing Sing at 3:17 P. M.

SHEPHERD.—On Sunday, the 9th inst., MARGARET, widow of Thomas Shepherd, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59 Morton st., on Thursday morning, the 13th, at 10:30 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—On Sunday, Jan. 9, 1876, MARGARET, widow of the late Thomas Thompson, of Rahway, N. J., in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, at Rahway, on Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Railway Depot for the 10 o'clock A. M. train from New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

WHEREAS, BY THE DECREE OF ALMIGHTY God, our late President, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, has been suddenly removed from our midst; and

Whereas, We, his former associates, desire to bear testimony to the estimable traits of his private character, which have endeared him to each of us, as well as to the unimpeachable integrity and eminent capability that have characterized his administration of the affairs of this institution as its honored head for the past twelve years:

Resolved, That as a token of respect to his memory, the Directors attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published in the daily papers. CHAS. E. BILL, Chairman.

At a meeting of the officers and clerks of the Bank of New-York National Banking Association, held Jan. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have received the intelligence of the death of our late President, CHARLES P. LEVERICH, with deep and sincere sorrow, feeling that in him we have lost not only an officer but a true and devoted friend.

Resolved, That we shall ever retain the most pleasant recollection of his unvarying kindness and his sympathetic interest for our welfare.

Resolved, That his intercourse with us not only filled us with the highest respect for him as an officer but led us to love him as a man. We shall ever regard his career while with us as that of the true Christian gentleman, and shall always cherish the memory of his life as an example for our imitation and encouragement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased. PAUL BUNKER, Secretary.

ART NOTICE AND SALE!

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, day and evening, the entire collection of

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTIC FURNITURE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., belonging to

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, ESQ.,

to be sold by auction as follows:

FURNITURE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, &c., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—Dr. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, Marylebone, London, writes: "If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties." Sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., London. Sole agents for the United States, JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., New-York.

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Large collection of examples of the ITALIAN, FRENCH, DUTCH, FLEMISH, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Represented by the engravings of Raphael Morghen, Wille, Sir Robert Strange, Bartolozzi, Desnoyers, Longhi, Hollar, &c., now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On Saturday at 5 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB,

Madison av., corner 26th st.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws the annual meeting of the Union League Club will be held at the club-house on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, for the election of officers, and such other business as may come before it.

The polls will be open from 6:30 o'clock P. M., for three hours. GEO. H. B. HILL, Secretary.

THE CHARITY BALL

OF 1876

Will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

on

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

under the usual management.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 658 BROADWAY, will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.:

New Publications, Illustrated Works, Pamphlets, rare old and early-printed Books, Emblems, Chap Books, &c.

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N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NO EXCUSE FOR FATAL BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—ROOT'S SAFETY BOILERS. 45,000 horse power in use in all parts of the world. Estimates and catalogues furnished by addressing ABENDROTH & ROOT MFG. CO., No. 96 Liberty st., New-York.

ORPHANS' BALL, MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1876.—Boxes may be had by applying to M. J. CODY, No. 293 Broadway, or at Union Square Hotel. Supper will be furnished by A. J. DAM & SON, of Union Square Hotel.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.

NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,

Opposite Herald Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1. wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,430.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Its present popularity is the result of pure merit. —*Commercial, Pittsburg, Penn.*

There is not a dull page between its covers.—*New-York Times.*

In fact, the Galaxy is a "Star" magazine.—*Commercial Bulletin, Boston.*

THE GALAXY

FOR 1876.

IN THE NEXT NUMBER WILL BEGIN
GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER'S
REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE WAR.

These articles, it is believed, will be second only to "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs"—as vivid pictures of army life and startling adventure.

The Serial, "MADCAP VIOLET," by WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," began in the last number of the GALAXY.

THE GALAXY FOR 1876
Will contain articles by
ALBERT RHODES, JUSTIN McCARTHY, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, HENRY JAMES, JR.,
And all the leading writers.

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New-York.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Flour dull. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, 98½c.@98⅝c., spot; has sold at 99⅛c., February; closed at 98⅞c., February; 99⅛c., March; No. 3 do., 80¾c.; Rejected, 66½c.@67c. Corn opened higher; closed at the inside prices; No. 2 Mixed, 44⅛c., spot; 43c. bid, February; Rejected, 35½c.@36c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2, 30⅛c. bid, spot; 30⅛c.@30¼c. February. Rye—Demand light, but holders firm at 66½c. Barley active and higher at 82½c.@83c., spot; 79¾c., February. Dressed Hogs strong and higher at $8 05@$8 35. Pork—Demand good and tending upward at $19 40, spot; $19 50@$19 52½, February. Lard in fair demand and higher at 12⅜c., spot; $12 47½@$12 50, February; $12 57½@$12 60, March. Bulk Meats very firm; holders asking higher rates; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c. and 10¾c. Whisky, $1 08. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat unsettled at 98⅛c., February; 99⅛c., March. Corn easier at 43⅞c., January; 42⅞c., February; 45½c.@45⅝c., May. Oats dull; unchanged. Pork firm at $19 45@$19 50, February; $19 77½@$19 80, March. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled for cash No. 2 Red Winter, otherwise firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55@$1 57, cash; $1 59½@$1 60, January; $1 63, February; No. 3 do., $1 33½ bid. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 39½c.@40c., cash; 40½c.@40⅞c., February; 43¼c.@43⅜c., April. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 35c. Barley steady and firm for high grades; Fancy Northern, $1 35. Rye scarce and firm at 66c. Pork irregular, but in the main higher at $19 75@$20. Lard firmer; held higher; sales at 12¼c.@12⅜c. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. and 10½c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. and 12c. Green-meats stronger; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides and Hams, 10c.@10¼c. and 10⅜c.@10½c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Hogs active and strong; light shipping, $6 50@$6 65; Yorkers, $6 75@$6 90; packing, $7@$7 25. Cattle—Demand good at full prices; fair to good Native shipping Steers, $4 25@$5 25; good to choice Native Cows, $3 50@$4; common to fair, $2 50@$3; Native Stockers, $2 50@$3 75; Native Feeders, $4@$4 37½; Pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 57,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 6,700 head of Hogs, 600 head of Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—Flour—Only a jobbing and order trade. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 28@$1 30. Corn inactive at 44c.@46c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged. Pork quiet but firm at $20@$20 25. Lard steady with a moderate demand; Steam, $12 31¼@$12 37½; Kettle, $13 25. Bulk Meats steady with a fair demand; sales of fully-cured Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides at 10½c.; Clear sides at 11c., all loose; also, sales of Cumberland Middles at 10¼c., spot; Short Rib Middles at 10⅜c., February, both boxed. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c.@12½c. Green Meats—Demand fair and market firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Hams, 10⅜c.@11. Whisky steady and firm at $1 08. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs dull; common to good light, $6 80@$7 10; fair to good packing, $7 20@$7 35; choice heavy, $7 40@$7 50; receipts, 12,267 head, a large number unsold; shipments, 496 head.

BUFFALO, Jan. 11.—Receipts—Flour, 10,200 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 28,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 22,000 bushels; Barley, 420 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour firm and unchanged; sales 900 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 1,500 bushels hard Duluth on private terms. Corn—Old neglected; new sold sparingly; 1 car at 54c., and 1 car at 55c., on the track. Oats inactive; nominally unchanged. Rye neglected; 80c. asked for Milwaukee. Barley—Firmer feeling but light demand; sales of 1 car four-rowed Canada on private term. Seeds quiet; 350 bushels Timothy sold at $2 65@$2 75. Pork dull at $20 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 13c. Highwines nominally $1 11.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 11.—Flour—Better demand but not quotably higher. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 10½; Hard do., $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 01¼; February, $1 01¾; March, $1 03; No. 3 do., 84¾c. Corn active and in good demand; No. 2, 46c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, 97c.; No. 3 do., 58c. Rye scarce and nominal; No. 1, 72c.@73c. Provisions strong and in good demand. Mess Pork, $19 20, cash. Lard—Prime Kettle, 13c.; do. Steam, 12¼c. Hams, in pickle, firm at 10¼c.@11¼c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¼c., loose; Middles, 10c.@10⅛c., boxed. Dressed Hogs firmer, held higher; sales at $8 15@$8 20. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 60,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.—Wool quiet but firm; supply light and demand moderate; dealers have faith in better prices, and refuse to make concessions to effect sales. Sales of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above at 46c.@50c.; X, 46c.@47½c.; Medium, 50c.@54c.; Coarse, 46c.@49c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 42c.@43c.; Medium, 49c.@54c.; Coarse, 46c.@49c.; Combing, washed, 58c.@62c.; do., unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 63c.; Fine, unwashed, 30c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 35c.@39c.; Tub-washed, 50c.@56c.; Colorado, washed, 26c.@28c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22c.@23c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 39c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 39c.@42c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 24c.@28c.; Texas Coarse, 21c.@23c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; sales at $1 05@$1 15. Corn steady, with a moderate demand at 44c.@45c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 38c.@40c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong; nominally unchanged. Pork, $21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Side, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c., all loose, partly cured. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c. Hams, sugar-cured, 14½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky and Bagging quiet and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 11.—Refinery Molasses and Golden Syrup, 80c.; choice Molasses, 52c.; prime, 48c.; fair, 43c.; common, 40c. Hay dull; prime, $20@$22. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Hams—Choice Sugar-cured, 14½c.@14¾c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 40@$5 41 for commercial, and $5 44@$5 44½ for bank; Gold, 113.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Jan. 11, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 17.6 by 88.6, situate on East Thirtieth street, south side, 65 feet west of Third avenue, for $10,200, to J. Geary. The same firm also sold, under a similar court order, John H. Hobart, Esq., Referee, a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, located on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 230 feet east of Third avenue, for $13,800, the purchaser being D. Hollis, plaintiff in the legal action. At an Assignee's sale, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold the five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 319 East Sixtieth street, north side, 350 feet west of First avenue, for $55 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $13,106, making the total price $13,161. The buyer was B. C. Thornell. Mr. Johnson also offered for sale, under the direction of Trustees, twenty-two lots forming the easterly portion of block between East One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, fronting on the East River, and beginning 80 feet east of Avenue A. The bidding on the property was not active, and it was taken at $60,000 by Sarah B. Applegate, a party in interest. The legal sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of the house and lot, No. 275 Fourth avenue, was adjourned to the 22d inst., while in the matter of sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., of a large plot of land on Sheridan street, north-west corner of Newell avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, neither auctioneers nor Referee put in an appearance. Nothing further worthy of note occurred.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court partition sale, J. S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee, of the two-story and attic frame and brick house, with lot 25 by 74.7 by 25 by 75, No. 16 North Moore street, south-west corner of Varick street; also, the two-story, attic, and basement brick house, with lot 23 by 84.11 by 23 by 85.2, No. 505, west side, 50.8 feet north of Christopher street, with right of alley fifteen feet wide to West Tenth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 29.6 by 54, No. 141 Cedar street, north side, 40 feet east of Washington street. Also, similar sale, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of a one-half interest in the premises Nos. 130 and 130½ Mulberry street, north-east corner of Houston street, embracing a lot 75 by 25, with buildings thereon. Also, similar sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a one-third interest in the plot of land, 195 by 261 by 38 by 318.4, bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, the Circle, and the Grand Boulevard.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry D. Purroy, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 100.4, on East Fifty-sixth street, south side, 250 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 187.11 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Tenth avenue. (The legal notice contains no further description of the property.)

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 108.4 by 286 by 105 by 314.7, (about thirteen City lots,) on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge, 186.6 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 50 by 72.7 by 56.4 by 46.7, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, extending through to Manhattan street, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JAN. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, East 30th st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 17.6x88.5	$10,200
1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, East 76th st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2	13,800

By Jere. Johnson Jr.

1 five-story brick house and lot, No. 319 East 6th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 25x100.5	$13 161

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Jan. 10.

Cottage place, w. s., 100 ft. n. of 8th st., 76x100, (24th Ward;) Joseph F. Tobin to Louisa Waterson	nom.
Avenue D, w. s., 24 ft. n. of 4th st., 24x100; Anna K. Schuenmann and husband to John Schumann	$11,750
2nd av., e. s., 59.2 ft. s. of 37th st., 19.7x78; Carl J. Schink and wife to John W. Franklin	15,000
39th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Fritz Ratzel and wife to Marcus Heim	20,000
Ann st., n. s., Nos. 75 and 77, 43.5x27.1x47.7x27.2; Matilda L. Robbins and husband to Joseph Annin	15,000
Denman st., s. s., 350.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 25x100, (23d Ward;) James W. Malone to Mary J. Malone and others	600
26th st., s. s., 431.3 ft. w. of 6th av., 98.9; Theresa Lynch to Catharine Clark	8,000
48th st., n. s., 206 ft. w. of 8th av., 18x100.5; Michael S. Herzog and wife to Hanchen Kaufman	17,200
58th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 6th av., irregular; John B. Harvey to John J. Burchell	15,000
Railroad av., e. s., 26 ft. irregular; Timothy Girn and wife to Ellen Donnelly	nom.
122d st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 50; Hugh Gallagher and wife to Michael Brennan	20,000
47th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th av., 100.5x20; Lewis A. Dean and wife to John R. Cole	12,550
Madison av., w. s., 48 ft. s. of 41st st., 24x96.7½; Clement D. Newman and wife to Isabella R. Bruce	nom.
Cherry st., n. s., 22 ft. e. of Corlear st., 50x150, by irregular; Michael A. Ward to Robert Roe	nom.
Madison av., w. s., 48 ft s. of 41st st., 24x96.7½; John M. Bruce to Clement D. Newman	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 59 5TH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.

Twenty-five feet front, with three-story dining-room extension, and back stairs; perfect order.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 33.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

WM. CRUIKSHANK HAS REMOVED to office No. 45 Astor House. General management of real estate a specialty.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE STORES SOUTH-WEST CORNER CHURCH AND LEONARD STS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. Sale under the direction of J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Esq., Referee.

The very substantial five-story Nova Scotia front stores and lots, Nos. 62 and 64 Leonard st., south-west corner Church st. The stores are first-class in finish and build; are well rented, and cover the entire plot of ground, being 75 feet on Church st. and 100 feet on Leonard st.

THIS PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD IN ONE PARCEL.

MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st. near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A FURNISHED FLAT WANTED TO RENT between 23d and 50th sts. and Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating location and description, A. K. M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING ON West 10th st., near Broadway, to rent, unfurnished, at a low rate. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—NO. 8 WARREN ST., NEAR BROADWAY, first floor, with basement and subcellar; good location for boot and shoe house or hardware business; possession 1st of February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A DESIRABLE FIRST-FLOOR OFFICE on Broadway, near Cortlandt st., to rent until May 1 at a nominal rent; a lease from that time can be had. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH POWER, BUILDING 25 BY 90, OR in floors. Inquire at No. 177 Prince st.
W. WESTERFIELD.

AN EXTRA LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT on Union square, to let. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Reliable and trustworthy Servants' Institute, corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Respectable girls for every capacity
Waiting for situations, for city or country.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—Families will find all nationalities of help. Girls wanted for good places. Call early.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS AND assist with the Washing and Ironing.—By a highly-recommended young woman; very good chamber-maid and waitress; excellent washer and ironer; willing, obliging; neat, tidy, and honest. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl to do either sewing or chamber-work or for either capacity; has very best of reference; a competent young woman; not afraid to work or turn her hand to anything; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy English Protestant young girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid and is a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; will work for moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-maid and waitress, a young English girl, with two years' reference from last place; a thorough waitress and chamber-maid; keeps silver, glass, &c., in best of order; is neat and quick in her movements; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman whom we know; City or country; is a thorough waitress and an experienced chamber-maid, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress and plain sewer, and make herself useful and agreeable, in a private family; six years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 324 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young English girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands three machines; or would take care of children; reference. Call at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, active young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' City reference from last employer. Address W. W., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; is willing and obliging; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 467 Greenwich st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing; good City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City reference from last place. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; City reference. Call at No. 249 West 27th st., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE French girl—Protestant; speaks German and English—as chamber-maid in a private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 149 South 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call at No. 328 West 16th st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse; is honest, willing, obliging; best of references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 210 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 21st st., a few doors from 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or to mind children; good City references. Call at No. 241 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with children; good City reference. Call or address No. 153 East 43d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and to take care of children; can operate on Singer's machine; good City reference. Call or address 153 East 43d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a colored young woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 120 West 33d st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored girl to do chamber-work or general house-work in a private family. Call for two days at No. 5 East 13th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 178 3d av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A woman "whom we know" as an excellent family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, jellies, preserves, pastry, &c., superior bread and biscuit, and is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish reference from last employer. At Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., near Broadway. Inquire for C. J.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook or laundress; is a good bread, biscuit, and pastry baker; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, and jellies; understands boning and larding; has no objection to go in the country; the best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 252 West 28th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls in the same house; one is a good cook; understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; or will do the work of a small family between them; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN WOMAN; competent, obliging, and strictly temperate; a good cook, washer, and ironer; makes bread, biscuit, &c.; was four years in last place, and hopes to remain as long in next; understands milk and butter; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches, soups, meats; can bone and lard and get up all kinds of fancy side dishes; English or French styles; is a first-class pastry cook; either public or private; City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH WOMAN, who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO German girls together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have two years' City reference, and desire a place at once; would go to the country together, or separately in the City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND TO ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a well-recommended young woman as first-class family cook; meats, game, pastry, soups, &c.; desserts; good baker; excellent laundress; will assist with washing; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is an excellent laundress; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for K.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TIDY COL-ored girls, with best of references; civil, obliging, competent, and useful young women, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two respectable colored women; one to do cooking and the other to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Apply at No. 145 West 32d st., first floor, front house.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good plain cook, washer, and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; has the best City references; lady can be seen. Ask for Fannie, No. 403 West 29th st., Twentieth Ward Relief Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-liable young girl, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in every branch of cooking; no objection to a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., room No. 2.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands English and French and all kinds of family cooking; no objection to assist with washing; best reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO is a professional cook; has the best of references; speaks English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman in a private family; an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 233 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; satisfaction guaranteed. Call at No. 149 West 26th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK; one who thoroughly understands her business and has best City reference; no objection to the City or country. Call at No. 117 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT ENGlish woman as first-class cook; will assist in washing and ironing; will do usual work; two years' reference. Call at 156 West 18th st., rear house, Room 5.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; has no objection to a boarding-house; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 29 Perry st., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands soups, meats, game, made dishes, &c.; best City reference. Call or address D. D., No. 507 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RE-spectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; GOOD PLAIN cook; good bread and biscuit maker; would do the coarse washing; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 161 West 25th st., church basement.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; CAN SUIT THE tastes of the most delicate; will furnish the best City references. Address M., No. 44 Taylor st., Williamsburg, first flight.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY GOOD GERman girls for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work, &c.; good references. At the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY and very competent girl; city or country; has excellent City references; willing and industrious. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st., second floor front.

COOK, &c.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist in washing; best of references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; has the best of City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A gentleman's family; understands all kinds of cooking. Address C. D., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A woman as cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; WILLING to do the coarse washing; has eight years' City references. Call at No. 151 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; City or country; good references. Call or address Cook, No. 38 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS COOK IN A boarding-house. Apply at No. 136 West 29th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RRESPECTable girl as first-class cook; also, by a Protestant girl as chamber-maid; would assist in the pantry or kitchen; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 387 2d av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is competent of taking full charge of kitchen; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; best reference from last place. Call at No. 207 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; private family or boarding-house; has seven years' City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call or address for two days No. 301 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a first-class family; understands all kinds of baking, game, soups, and fish; best City reference. Apply at No. 60 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO go in a hotel, club-house, or boarding-house; is fully competent; excellent references; willing to go in the country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 250 West 33d st.; ring second bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK: ONE willing to assist with plain washing and ironing; best of references. Call for two days at No. 108 West 38th st., basement door.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY young woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 228 East 45th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 337 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; fully understands her business; willing to go a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—FOR City or country; first-class City references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Association.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; makes good bread; has City reference. Call at No. 709 6th av., in the toy store.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS first class; would make a permanent engagement and assist in other duties; works machines; City references. Call at No. 274 3d av., near 21st st., in fancy store.

DRESS-MAKER.—TWO OR THREE MORE families to work for by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on a couple of the principal machines; terms reasonable. Call or address Dress-maker, No. 409 East 19th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, who has good taste for making suits, ball and evening dresses; will go out by the day or take work to her home. Call at No. 182 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT dress-maker and seamstress, by the day or month; is a perfect fitter; good reference. Call at No. 209 East 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MME. COMO, FRENCH DRESS-maker, wishes a few more engagements. No. 116 2d av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY governess, housekeeper, or companion; teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; also, care of a dairy. Any family wanting an invaluable, reliable person, with the very best references, address E. A. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant person as working housekeeper for a plain widower; no objection to children; has good reference. Address E. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl with the very best references, to do general house-work; City or country. Call at Morison's trustworthy Institute, corner 11 st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl to do general house-work; she is a New-England girl, clean and tidy, and is of pleasant disposition; also willing and obliging. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, PROTESTANT, middle-aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,165 2d av., between 61st and 62d sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART YOUNG GIRL, in either City or country, to do general house-work; lived three years in last place; wages $10 a month. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.; inquire for Mary.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house work in a small private family; good washer and ironer; good City reference from her last place. Call at 356 East 19th st., third floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman to do general house-work; no objection to country; good references. Call at No. 165 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, industrious girl, smart and active; has very good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a small family; City or country; can do plain cooking, washing and ironing; reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., third floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE girl, not long landed, to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country. Call at No. 218 West 27th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 4.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant American young woman to do general house-work in a private family; country only; two years' reference; wages $12 per month. Call at 390 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as general worker, and cook, washer, and ironer; references good. Seen at French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman; excellent seamstress; cut, fit, operate, dress-make, &c.; can dress hair nicely; neat and tidy; very best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a first-class dressmaker and milliner; no objection to travel; best City reference. Address E. O. C., No. 231 East 37th st., second floor.

LADY'S MAID, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A Young Miss.—By an educated and pleasant French person; understands her duties perfectly; good references. Address E. F., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; thoroughly understands her duties; good hair-dresser and dress-maker; in a first-class family. Call at No. 105 7th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries in superior style; is also a thorough chamber-maid, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND Laundress or Fine Washing.—By a well-recommended young woman; excellent laundress; fluting; gets up ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in elegant style; willing and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries and fluting; or as cook, washer, and ironer in City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, No. 267 9th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 212 West 37th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, for City or country; good references; City or country. Ask for Mary, No. 403 West 29th st., Twentieth Ward Relief Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman who is a good worker; a willing, obliging young woman, and is well recommended. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; would assist with the chamber-work; has best City reference. Call at No. 521 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE LAUNdress; can do fluting, puffing, and clear-starching; has good testimonials. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIable young woman as first-class laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 228 West 32d st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as good laundress in a private family or hotel; good City reference. Call at No. 573 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress, with good City reference; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 976 8th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS INFANT'S nurse, or would take care of grown-up children; is a good plain sewer; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 122 West 20th st., near 6th av., basement.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class nurse; one who thoroughly understands her business; or would do chamber-work; one who is fully competent for either; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO take care of a child and do light chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 227 Sullivan st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant as nurse, seamstress to one or two growing children, or as family seamstress and to make herself useful. Call at present employer's, No. 45 5th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ITALian girl, speaking French but very little English, for children's nurse and seamstress; best reference from last place. Address No. 102 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE INfant's nurse, (Protestant,) with long experience and satisfactory City reference. Call at No. 211 West 26th st., room No. 13.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; WILL TAKE the full charge of an infant; will assist with growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotchwoman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL WHO HAS EXcellent references, and is a good seamstress; can speak English. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference from last place. Address for two days C. M., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and do plain sewing; no objections to do a little chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 563 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO WOULD like to take care of children and make herself useful. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., Room No. 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can talk French fluently, and is qualified to instruct in the rudimentary branches of French, German, and music; for moderate wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A TRUSTworthy Protestant person as nurse and seamstress; one who is kind to children. Address A. H. M., Box 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 153 West 52d st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WET NURSE baby five weeks old. Call for one day at No. 489 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILDREN and be useful; for small wages; City or country; is very neat and active; good reference. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, &c.—BY A lady, having broken up housekeeping, for an excellent girl as seamstress and nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; perfectly competent in either; no objection to the country. Can see girl at No. 161 West 25th st., basement of church.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family; wages not so much an object as a home; satisfactory reference given. Address A. J. C., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as seamstress in a private family; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the day; two years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 120 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, or would go out by the day; is a first-class dress-maker, and can do all kinds of family sewing by machine. Can be seen after 12 o'clock for two days at No. 15 East 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; understands cutting and fluting, and also Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; wishes employment by the week or month; City references. Apply at No. 245 East 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WISHES WORK; understands all kinds of embroidering. Call at No. 309 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress and chamber-maid, or take care of children; cuts and fits, operates on machine, and embroiders; good City reference. Call at No. 347 West 36th st., second bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO is a good dress-maker, by the day or week; competent to do all kinds of sewing; operates; terms moderate. Address M. H., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD plain seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; would see to grown children; City or country; good reference. Call at 89 West 11th st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR MONTH; UNderstands all sorts of family sewing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as family seamstress, with charge of one child, in or out of the City; good references. Address E. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to mind a child or be useful; would do for light, general work or second girl; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; the best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 213 East 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO can speak English and German, as waitress or chamber-maid. Call at No. 323 East 26th st., second floor, room No. 6.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; undertands her business thoroughly, or as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at 143 West 39th st., between Broadway and 7th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITtress; would assist with the chamber-work; good City reference. Apply at No. 4 West 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress; best of City references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 12 West 33d st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl as competent waitress and chamber-maid; no objection to assist in washing; good references. Address B. C., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid; willing to be generally useful; good references. Address W. C., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A tidy, capable young woman as waitress; can fill either capacity to satisfaction; has good reference. Call, or address, Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH PROTestant; highest City references from her present place. Address G. L., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; terms reasonable. Call or address Laundress, No. 122 West 20th st., near 6th av., basement.

WASHING.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S AND families' washing done in first-class style; also curtains done up in best order. Call at or address No. 228 Thompson st., second floor.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored woman, gentlemen's washing on reasonable terms. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., in the basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, some fine family washing in her own house, or go out by the day. Call at No. 239 West 33d st., Room No. 14.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or ladies' washing; by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslin done; best references; a beautiful place for bleaching; terms moderate. Call at Mrs. Moore's, No. 308 West 44th st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; ladies' or gentlemen's wash, or family wash; fluting done in the neatest style; no objection to go out by the day; has no incumbrance. Call or address No. 3 East 28th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home at seventy-five cents per dozen; puffing, polishing, and fluting done promptly; best reference. Call on Mrs. Fagga, No. 478 7th av.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS WANTS a family's washing at her home; terms, 75 cents; fluting, puffing. Address Laundress, 143 West 19th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some ladies' and gentlemen's washing; good reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., rear.

MALES

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

BUTLER AND WAITER.—BY A SUPERIOR butler and waiter, who thoroughly understands his business, in a good private family; best City reference. Apply in jewelry store, No. 861 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG single man, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, farm work, &c.; good recommendations; willing to work at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's Employment House, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man; is strictly honest and sober, and a very careful, steady, efficient driver, and a good care-taking groom; thoroughly understands his business; the best of City references. Address R. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF EXPErience and capability in the care and management of horses, &c.; excellent City reference from last employer. Address J. S., No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front room.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHMAN, DISengaged; is a thorough City driver; has best references for sobriety, &c. Address Advertiser, No. 100 West 50th st., third floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; has the best of City references. Address J. B., at Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; three years' reference from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A DANE, single; speaks English; City reference as a competent coachman and driver; is sober, civil, and industrious; can milk; wages no object; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant single man; is a good groom and is a careful City driver; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging; City references given. Address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st., stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY YOUNG MAN; ENGLISH; knows his business thoroughly; willing to be useful; first-class City reference from last place. Address G. P., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good references. Address T. J. Woodbridge, No. 119 West 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant, experienced; good City reference; no objections to either City or country. Can be seen at Campbell's harness store, 50 4th av., or address the above.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; City or country; thoroughly understands his business; five years' best City reference. Call or address James, No. 12 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—CAN FURNISH FIRST-CLASS CITY reference. Address C. E., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND LAUNDRESS.—MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; wife as excellent laundress; would like rooms over carriage-house or cottage to live in; best reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 292 1st av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married, no incumbrance; can take entire charge; understands the treatment of all fancy stock and mowing-machines; wife would take charge of the dairy; City reference. Address William Brown, No. 191 Water st.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant man, aged thirty-five years, who is an experienced gardener in all branches; hot and green houses, graperies, vegetables, &c.; has also had good experience as coachman and groom. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN; MARried; understands the management of green-house and graperies, cultivation of fruits and vegetables, and management of a gentleman's place; references first class for character and ability. Address C. H., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; FULLY COMPETENT IN all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, and vegetables, ornamental planting of pleasure grounds; would care one horse; highest testimonials. Address Gardener, No. 26 Rector st.

GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS GROOM; understands his business thoroughly; can black boots, tend furnace, and make himself generally useful; two years' best City reference from late employer. Call or address Groom, No. 137 West 38th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young Englishman, of good manners, who is willing and obliging, in a private family or boarding-house; City or country. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice this address.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG DANE, WHERE he can make himself generally useful; wait on table, tend furnace; is willing, obliging, and very respectful; wages no object. Can be seen at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SPEAKS FRENCH; good reference. Address Quartermaine, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A STEADY, respectable man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; first-class references will be given for sobriety and honesty from the most respectable families in the City. Call or address J. C., No. 308 East 39th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN as first-class waiter in a private family; understands how to make salads, clean silver, attend furnaces, &c.; sober and strictly temperate; City references. Address Z. Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; willing and obliging; good reference. Call on or address H. B., No. 2,123 1st av., corner 109th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN a private family; has excellent reference; no objection to go in the country. Address William, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; excellent references. Address or call G. B., No. 167 West 19th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man as first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 100 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; by a respectable person that can give several years of the very best City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Pinards, No. 20 East 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Address J. M., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER IN a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable references. Address G. L., Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter in a private family; long and satisfactory references from former places for integrity and capability; no objection to go in the country. Address O. S., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Address S. Smith, Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man; understands his duties thoroughly; is willing and obliging; best City and old country references. Address J. McA., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as first-class waiter (Protestant) in a good family; the best City references. Address for four days J. B. T., No. 746 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; FIRST-CLASS reference. Call on or address G. Butler, No. 8 Jones st., Room No. 4.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a smally family. Apply with first-rate references this morning at No. 127 Lexington av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; two in family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; no Irish need apply to No. 61 West 39th st., one door from 6th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS COACHman, attend to furnace, and to make himself useful about a house; must have reference. Apply at No. 115 West 125th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman who is willing to act as child's nurse for the sake of a good home; references required. Address Box No. 44 Red Bank, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS and to do plain washing. Only those with good City reference need apply, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 436 Madison av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY Wednesday morning before 12 o'clock, at No. 20 East 17th st.

WANTED.—A GIRL OF EXPERIENCE, TO CARE for two young children, and be generally useful. Apply at first flat, No. 957 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND WAITER OR footman. Answer, with references of not less than one year, to Box No. 1,222 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; TO ASSIST WITH washing; City reference required. Call at No. 41 West 32d st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; best City references required. Apply for two days at No. 24 West 25th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 18 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO Jan. 1, 1871, under the firm name of LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

The name of the firm under which said business is to be conducted is LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., and the nature of the business will be that of general banking and commission.

JOHN C. LATHAM, JR., of New-York City; H. E. ALEXANDER, of Staten Island, N. Y.; R. F. SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. P. SALTER, of New-York City, are the general partners, and C. G. MILLER, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., is the special partner; and the said C. G. MILLER has contributed and paid in cash one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to the capital stock of said partnership.

The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1876, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1881.

JOHN C. LATHAM, JR.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH,
R. P. SALTER,
} General Partners.
C. G. MILLER, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of S. A. BEEKMAN & CO., having been dissolved by the death of B. F. BEEKMAN, the special partner, as well as by its own limitation, the undersigned hereby announce that they have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of S. A. BEEKMAN & CO., and will continue the manufacture and sale, at wholesale, of straw goods, their manufactory being at Franklin, Mass., and their sales-room, as formerly, at No. 537 Broadway, New-York City.

S. A. BEEKMAN,
J. P. FARMER,
E. H. SHERMAN.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SINEY & LANGSTROTH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by JOHN S. SINEY, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.

JOHN S. SINEY,
T. WILBUR LANGSTROTH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,
SUPPLYING THE
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
IN THE
MOST DIGESTIBLE AND CONVENIENT FORM.
SAVORY & MOORE,
No. 143 New Bond st., London,
and all chemists and storekeepers throughout the world.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE A. M. E. ZION Church of Yonkers, having purchased lots for building, have contracted with Messrs. Stewart to erect their house of worship. An appeal is made to the benevolently disposed to assist in this work. We have for our collectors our Pastor, Rev. G. B. JACKSON, and JOHN THOMAS.

GOTHIC TOP.—SMOKING CHIMNEYS cured or no charge; thirty days trial. Manufactured by HULL, GRIFFEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A COUPE BY WOOD BROTHERS—COST $1,700; quite as good as new; the owner wanted $750; has reduced it to $550. Seen at HAM'S, No. 237 Mercer st.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STAble to let, No. 153 East 38th st. Apply on premises.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:20, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:40, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.

HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.

S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

o6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.

GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.

jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.

WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.

B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.

jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH MOSBACK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of November, 1875.

BERNARD AMEND,
JOSEPH KOEBLER, } Executors.

n24-law6mW*

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, latest forms and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, false grapes. 423 6th av., near [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED.. Jan. 12 | *RUSSIA.......WED. Jan. 26
JAVA.......WED.. Jan. 19 | CHINA.........WED.. Feb. 2

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 6:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 1876. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC............SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.............Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA............Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.........Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING...........Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA............Feb. 15, at 9 A. M.
MONTANA...........Feb. 22 at 3 P. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Jan. 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA.........Thursday, Feb. 3

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL..........Jan. 8.

FOR HAYTI ONLY:
ANDES.............Jan. 12.

FOR HAYTI, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..............Jan. 19.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons........Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons........March —

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.
FRANCE.........THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Jan. 15, 8 A. M. | England, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday Jan. 22
PEREIRE, Danre..............Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

HERMANN...Sat., Jan. 15 | AMERICA.......Sat., Jan. 29
HOHENSTAUFFEN, Jan. 22 | ODER..........Sat., Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..............30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.

Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers. GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY..............THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS...................TUESDAY, Jan. 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.......Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK........Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO..........Jan. 29 | OTHELLO..........Feb. 26
COLOMBO...........Feb. 12 | HINDOO...........March 11

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 86 South st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 12, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

SOUTH CAROLINA.........WEDNESDAY.........JAN. 12
CITY OF ATLANTA........SATURDAY..........JAN. 15

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent

Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND....Jan. 15 | STATE OF NEVADA....Jan. 4
NEDERLAND....Feb. 9 | SWITZERLAND........Jan. 28

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND....Jan. 16 | SWITZERLAND........Jan. 4
VADERLAND....Feb. 9 | STATE OF NEVADA....Jan. 28

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. ACAPULCO.........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon,

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

S. S. ALASKA.........Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.

S. S. ———————.........MONDAY, Jan. 31,

and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........23 00
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.

Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.

Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum to depositors on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding one thousand dollars, and of five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000, and of four per cent. per annum on the excess of $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least one month prior to Jan. 1, 1876, will be allowed and credited to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1. JOHN E. DE WITT, President. H. K. THURBER, Vice President.

GEO. C. WALDO, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST.—The Trustees have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum; and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst.

The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1875.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward and not exceeding $2,000, and of FIVE PER CENT. per annum on all sums over $2,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be allowed to the depositors, and will be payable on or after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. By order of the Trustees. On and after Jan. 1, 1876, the interest allowed upon deposits exceeding $1,000 shall be one per cent. per annum less upon such excess of deposits than upon deposits of $1,000 and less, and no interest will be paid upon any excess of $3,000 of deposits.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.

CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Corner 4th av. and East 14th st.

The thirty-third semi-annual dividend, payable on and after Jan. 18, 1876, has been declared by the Board of Trustees on all deposits entitled thereto, viz: at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $2,000, and of Five per Cent. on sums of over $2,000. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10, will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1.

PHILIP BISSINGER, President.

THEO. E. BUEK, Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 8TH AV. AND WEST 34TH ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable out of the net profits of the last six months, on and after Jan. 17, 1876. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner of 14th st.—Six per cent. interest paid from the first of each month. Assets, $3,473,396 79; Surplus, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CITIZEN OF UNDOUBTED RESPONSIBILITY, would like to take charge of an estate, if the same is of such magnitude as to warrant the payment of a liberal compensation. Address M. F. W., Box No. 124 Times Office.

$200 BONUS FOR INFORMATION THAT will positively lead to a first-class position as book-keeper, Secretary, or cashier in any city or town in the Eastern States; twelve years experience; A1 references. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 140 Times Office.

A SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER in a profitable branch of the hardware trade in New-York. A first-class man, with $5,000 to $10,000, may address INTEGRITY, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$2,500.—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THIS amount and good references, can engage as partner in a safe and profitable manufacturing business. Address L. R., Box No. 160 Times Office.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS afforded in connection with an established banking-house in this City. Box No. 6, Evening Post, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS FITZGERALD.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
GEORGE D. MORGAN.	JAMES M. MORRISON.
WILLIAM SLOANE.	HENRY B. HYDE.
GEORGE H. STUART.	DANIEL DODD.
HENRY M. ALEXANDER.	WILLIAM G. LAMBERT.
JAMES M. HALSTED.	JOHN J. McCOOK.
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.	HENRY G. MARQUAND.
RICHARD IRVIN, JR.	EDMUND A. SMITH.
ALANSON TRASK.	WILLIAM MILES.
ELBERT B. MONROE.	B. F. RANDOLPH.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, PRESIDENT.

HENRY A. HURLBUT, VICE-PRES'T.

H. C. WILLIAMS & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, DEALERS IN STATE, CITY, AND RAILWAY BONDS.

Orders for STOCKS and other SECURITIES receive personal attention at the New-York Stock Exchange. GOOD RAILWAY BONDS not regularly quoted, and those in DEFAULT OF INTEREST made a SPECIAL BRANCH OF OUR BUSINESS.

WE WISH TO BUY

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota 1sts.
Cairo and Fulton 1sts.
Canada Southern 1sts.
Central Railroad of Iowa 1sts.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
Chicago and Canada Southern 1sts.
Columbus and Indiana Central 1sts.
Chicago and Great Eastern 1sts.
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin 1sts.
Flint and Pere Marquette 8s Cons.
New-Jersey Midland 1sts and 2ds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 1sts.
Peoria and Rock Island 1sts.
St. Joseph and Denver City 1sts.
West Wisconsin 1sts, L. G.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

NEW-YORK CITY

Six Per Cent. Currency Bonds,

MAY AND NOVEMBER,

For sale by DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876. }

THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR its Sinking Fund its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds to the amount of ($30,960) thirty thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent.

Bids should be addressed to the "Committee on Sinking Fund," at this office, on or before the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the most favorable bidders for the company.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

by the old-established Stock and Bond House of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.—More than a million and a half of bonds surrendered under the Balestier plan of reorganization; time extended to Feb. 1. The success of the plan being assured, all other holders should join at once. D. B. HALSTEAD, Chairman.

H. P. DECHERT, Secretary.

Office, No. 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876. }

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. Is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

GOLD BONDS OF THE NEW-JERSEY AND New-York Railway wanted at a low price. Address WENTWORTH, Care Nicol, Cowlishaw & Co., City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR SIX OR TWELVE months upon best business security. Address WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, Box No. 177 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.

A semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared by this company, payable on demand, at No. 59 Liberty st., New-York.

JAN. 12, 1876. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of three and a half per cent. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 31. Transfer-books will be closed 19th inst. and reopened Feb. 2. [illegible], Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 346 BROADWAY, BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 61 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK.

Assets Jan. 1, 1876..........$429,609 59
Unpaid losses..........2,862 50

JAN. 11, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and one-half per cent. payable on demand.

JOHN M. FURMAN, President.

JOHN E. LEFFINGWELL, Vice President.

SAMUEL DARBEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 157 BROADWAY.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1876..........511,471 30

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN per Cent., and an extra dividend of FIVE per Cent., both payable on demand.

DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO.

NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876.

JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876. }

A regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and an extra dividend of Three per Cent. are now payable.

HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 203 Montague st. and No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

DIVIDEND.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 8, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875. }

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875. }

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual cash dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 13, 1876. Transfer-books will be closed until that date.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half per cent. upon the capital, guaranty surplus, and special reserve funds is payable on demand. WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.

JAMES R. OGILVIE, Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., Payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876. }

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE per cent. (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876. }

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ten (10) per cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1876.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

BY E. S. BAILEY, NO. 65 WALL ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE eleventh day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD SCHELL, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,

United States Marshal and Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of January, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. BRIGGS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE MATTER OF HENRY B. BUNSTER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that under and pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, entered May 29, 1875, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Jan. 20, 1876, the uncollected and undisposed assets of the estate of said bankrupt, including claims to certain Western real estate, held under the Carver patent, certain Newark lots, and certain Russian bonds mentioned in the petition herein.—New-York, Dec. 21. ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee.

NO. 5,298.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At the City of New-York, on the 29th of December, 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES G. WILSON, of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

ja5—1aw—3W* P. M. GOULD, Assignee.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, about to be vacated by a party going South for the Winter, who take pleasure in recommending their boarding place to parties seeking the comforts of home. Apply at No. 141 West 44th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st.—European plan; elegantly-furnished rooms by the day or week, singly and en suite, with all modern improvements; an excellent family restaurant attached; liberal arrangements made for the season.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE (GRAMMERCY PARK.)—Medium size, upper front room, large window, high ceiling, with fire; suitable for one or two gentlemen; location, house, and table first-class; moderate prices.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room; all conveniences; billiard table, gas, fire, including board for two; terms moderate; private family; references given and required. No. 356 West 32d st.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—LARGE HANDSOME back parlor, second floor, with closed bed, ample wardrobes, &c., and private bath; also, two rooms third floor; excellent board; terms very moderate; best references.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

PLEASANT BRIGHT FRONT AND OTHER rooms on second and fourth floors; large, cheerful dining-room parlor floor; house 28 feet wide. No. 26 West 16th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 6 EAST.—One large room on fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen; first-class French table; references exchanged; terms moderate.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD.—Also, other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOUR LARGE, handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, entire first floor; private table if desired; also, one large and a single room.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 123, OPPOSITE ARCADIAN CLUB.—To let, with board, rooms singly or en suite; terms reasonable; table unexceptionable.

Mrs. E. J. SMITH.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED second floor; five rooms, on 5th av.; also suites of three rooms, with bath and private tables. Parties desiring board or rooms apply to A. DAILEY, 588 6th av.

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR SUITE, WITH private table, unexpectedly vacated, is offered for three months' occupancy, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 260 4th av.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV., NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Double and single rooms for families, with board; extra wide house handsomely and newly furnished; everything in fine order.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, or private table for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; moderate price for good accommodations; small tables; table d'hote. H. LEFLER.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, with private table only, in a first-class family house; references exchanged.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST—THIRD floor to let, with board; would separate the rooms if desired; good table; excellent location; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, handsomely-furnished third floor, front and hall room connecting. Also hall room on second floor, front; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a small family, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, a handsome second-story front room, with alcove; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 22D ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, with first-class table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished apartments for families and single gentlemen, with board.

FIFTH AV., AND OTHER LOCATIONS.—Floors and rooms with or without private tables.

A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITE OF single rooms to first-class families and gentlemen, with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Double and single front sunny rooms with board; moderate prices; references exchanged.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., WEST, NO. 109.—Comfortable room, with closet, and good comfortable board in a private French family; moderate terms.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,

WITH ELEVATOR.

One elegant suite of apartments, with private table.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SOUTHERN exposure; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms with private table and first-class appointments.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—ROOM WITH BOARD, on third floor, suitable for two.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE FAMILY and single rooms, with board, at moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH TO dine daily at 6 o'clock with a private family of refinement; French table, and location near Union or Madison square. Address L. W. G., Box No. 3,739 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF REVERSES, I WILL accommodate a few gentlemen, without board; rooms spacious and handsomely furnished; location central and excellent; family private. Address Mrs. S. C. D., Station D, Post Office.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM—Also one small room, (near Union Club,) to gentlemen, without meals; house first-class. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH ST.—IN PRIVATE HOUSE; two connecting front rooms with Southern exposure; all modern improvements; very low terms; house and appointments first-class.

COMPARTMENT HOUSE.—NO. 222 5TH AV.; a beautiful front suite; large parlor, bed-room, bath, &c.; steam heat.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28TH and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, BAHAMA ISLANDS.—A Land of Perpetual Summer. For circulars containing full information, apply to JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.

(Location delightful and easy of access,)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

RYE SEMINARY.—TWO YOUNG LADIES MAY be admitted to fill vacancies now existing. Address Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

TEACHERS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

A gentleman, formerly an instructor in Harvard, desires additional pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,238 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN LADY, teaching German, French, needlework, a position as governess; would take full charge of children. Call on or address No. 779 Lexington av.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING THOROUGHLY prepared tutors for their sons, can secure them on application to Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

PRODUCTION OF A NEW AND ORIGINAL COMEDY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1876, will be presented for the first time in this City Mr. H. J. Byron's last new comedy, in four acts, entitled

MARRIED IN HASTE,

with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS and the following cast:

Mr. GIBSON GREENE, a Man about Town.
..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. PERCY PENDRAGON..........Mr. JOHN GILBERT
AUGUSTUS VERE..........Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
Mr. JOSIAH GRAINGER..........Mr. J. W. SHANNON
BACKSTRAW..........Mr. W. HERBERT
Mr. BUFFLER..........Mr. J. W. CARROLL
MUMCHANCE..........Mr. G. F. BROWNE
(his first appearance this season.)
PADSTOW..........Mr. J. PECK
SAUNDERS..........Mr. R. WARREN
ETHEL GRAINGER..........Miss ADA DYAS
Mrs. GRAINGER..........Miss ROSE LISLE
(her first appearance at this theatre.)
PRITCHARD..........Miss ETHEL THORNTON

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30

Tickets for the GRAND BALL,

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,

MAY BE OBTAINED OF

Mrs. DAVID WATTS, 444 Madison av.
Mrs. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, 336 Lexington av.
Mrs. JOSEPH WORSTER, 115 East 30th st.
Mr. ROBERT WILLETS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, 462 West 22d st.
Mr. HOWARD E. CASE, 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. L. M. BATES, 10 West 39th st.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

LIGHT COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, FARCE.

"Sport that wrinkled care derides."

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

THE WIDOW HUNT,

with JOHN DILLON, CYRIL SEARLE, W. J. FERGUSON, F. LANGLEY, Miss MARY STUART, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON.

MY TURN NEXT,*

with JOHN DILLON, CHARLES PARSLOE, HARRY GWYNETTE, J. W. BRUTONE, Miss PEARL EYTINGE, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON, Miss ANNIE EDMONDSON.

To conclude with the laughable scene,

FUN IN A JURY-ROOM,

from "Crucible," slightly changed and localized.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cts.

MATINEE THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, as Perkyn Middlewick, the Butterman, in Byron's comedy of OUR BOYS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS and at SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as Caleb Plummer, the Toymaker, in Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' charming story, DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The management of this favorite resort begs to announce that the three great works art, "The Siege of Paris," "The Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris," and the panorama of "The Franco-Prussian War," are still on exhibition. Music by Grafulla's superb band in the promenade every evening. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Open from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

Temple of Sensational Novelties. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Matinee, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 2 o'clock. Model Varieties of America.

Epicurean, Original, Fascinating Entertainment.

Grand Olio of Sixty Artists. Immense hit of Ben Dodge, the wonderful Improvisatore, Frank Gibbon, Rosie Keene, Wm. Forrester, Winona Bridges. Naughty Dutchess, Naughty Dutchess, Naughty Dutchess. La Minuet. Living Statues. No, No, No. Bird Cage.

ORGAN CONCERT.

Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st. Second season. Forty-third Concert, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 12, 1876, at 4 o'clock. Organist, S. B. Whiteley, of Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; Vocalist, Miss Johanna Lehman, contralto. Admission, 25 cents.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.

HOME—BACKUS' IMPERSONATIONS OF OAKEY HALL, BARRETT, BANGS, DAVENPORT, &c.

THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS.

Seats secured. Matinée SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL.

The Reformed Gambler, will expose LOTTERY and POLICY, with full details of the managers and backers at the Lyceum, South 8th st., corner 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC under the leadership of Mr. S. E. BURR. Admission, 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month *dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class *makers, including* WATERS', *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 *to* 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased. *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & SONS.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD-tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of New-York will receive bids and award contracts for all cattle horns and hair tails received by them from Jan. 1, 1876, to Aug. 31, 1876, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at their office, foot of 44th and 45th sts. and East River, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against ESTELLE F. TAYLOR, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 149 Broadway in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventy-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated January 8, 1876.

DAVIES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1876.

DAVIES & WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja12-1aw6wW. No. 149 Broadway, New-York City.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE HIGH Court of Justice, Chancery Division, in England, made in the matter of the estate of WILLIAM VENNER, late of No. 2 Millbank street, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, and in a cause of Maria Perfect against John Luxton Venner, Harriet Ainsley, the wife of Frank Ainsley, late of Westminster, and their son, John Ainsley, who respectively left England by the ship American Congress in or about the month of August, 1858, and then resided at Cherry street, New-York, if living, or the legal personal representative or representatives of the said Harriet Ainsley and John Ainsley if dead, are by their solicitors, on or before the 25th day of March, 1876, to come in and prove their claims at the chambers of the Vice Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, in England, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Wednesday, the 5th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 20th day of December, 1875. EDWARD SHEARME, Chief Clerk.

RICHARD JONES & Co., No. 1 Lancaster place, Strand, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC P. MARTIN AGAINST WALTON M. MARTIN and ROBERT J. G. WOOD.—Summons for relief, (complaint filed.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1875, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, November 13, 1875.

MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja12-1aw6wW

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.

SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable SHOES for GENTLEMAN or LADY at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

With an Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Fanny Davenport, and also Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sidney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham.

. The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open a month ahead for theatre parties.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH, including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley; and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15, NINTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,

Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Mr. F. C. BANGS, and

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THERESA TITIENS.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

In compliance with the generally expressed desire to hear Mlle. THERESA TITIENS in some of her justly celebrated lyric impersonations, the manager has the honor to announce a few nights of Italian opera, to commence on MONDAY, Jan. 24, on which occasion, Mlle. THERESA TITIENS will make her first appearance in America in her world-renowned character of NORMA.

Particulars in future advertisements.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13,

LES DOMESTIQUES.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, benefit of Mlle. Frida Herschy.

LE DEMI-MONDE.

JULIETTE CLARENCE in the leading rôle.

SATURDAY, LE DEMI-MONDE.

MONDAY, LES DOMESTIQUES.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, benefit of Mr. Adalbert.

L'ETE DE ST. MARTIN and LES PATTES DE MOUCHE.

Subscription list open and sale of seats to-day.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.

Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the DEMON STATUE, and the "Transformation of the 4 SEASONS..........4 SEASONS.

Every evening, until further notice.

Seats secured twelve nights in advance.

Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

Y. M. C. A.—ASSOCIATION HALL.

LECTURE COURSE.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,

PROF. J. W. S. ARNOLD, M. D.,

"THE MICROSCOPE."

The subject will be treated in a very popular and yet instructive manner. The lecture will be profusely illustrated with most brilliant and interesting experiments. Tickets, 50 cents.

Organ concert before the lecture.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

HISTORICAL LECTURE ON GREAT BENEFACTORS.

The second lecture of this course of twenty-five will be given on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, at 11:30, in Association Hall.

Subject—PHIDIAS—GRECIAN ART.

Tickets for the course, $12; single lecture 75 cents, at Putnam's.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD.

THIS DAY,

MATINEE at 2; EVENING at 8.

JULE KEAN and SALLIE ADAMS

in the melo-drama,

THE CUT GLOVE.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

SONGS AND DANCES.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

AT STEINWAY HALL,

SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, by the SHIPPARD COLORED JUBILEE SINGERS.

Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

Every EVENING and TUESDAY and FRIDAY Matinees. "THE BIG 4." "THE BIG 4." All new Stars this week. "The Best Entertainment in the City."

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

NIMBLE NIP, RECONSTRUCTED.

New CLOWN, HARLEQUIN, PANTALOON, and COLUMBINE. LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ELECTIONS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876. }

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY,

FRANKLIN CHANDLER,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,
MASON THOMSON,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,
EDWARD A. QUINTARD,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
TRENOR W. PARK,
R. CARMAN COMBES,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,

were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, FRANKLIN CHANDLER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. M. F. READING, Cashier.

JOHN T. HILL, President. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1876. }

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders held this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
BARNET L. SOLOMON,
JOHN Q. PREBLE,
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
GARDNER R. COLBY,
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
JOHN T. HILL,
ALVAH HALL,
CHARLES M. FIELD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JOHN T. HILL was unanimously re-elected President.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this company on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 15th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 19th day of January.

J. A. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 18TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.

J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

The most superb collection of AMERICAN WORKS

Ever exhibited in this City, together with a very choice collection of FOREIGN WORKS,

To be sold at auction at the SCHENCK GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 13 and 14, at 12 o'clock each day. Now on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL,

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETing of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st. CHAS. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

THE SUSPENSION OF OCKERSHAUSEN & CO., SUGAR REFINERS—THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The sugar-house reported in THE TIMES of yesterday to be in difficulty is that of Ockershausen & Co., of No. 87 Wall street. As the suspension was not admitted by the firm until yesterday, the reporter, while giving the facts correctly, did not publish the name of the house. Yesterday, however, Mr. Ockershausen, the senior member of the company, admitted that they were compelled to suspend, and that their liabilities were as stated in THE TIMES, $375,000. The assets consist of real estate, which is heavily mortgaged, including machinery and apparatus in their refinery in South street, and their assets are valued on the books of the company at $322,000, but Mr. Ockershausen says the property has depreciated, at least twenty-five per cent., which would leave the value about $240,000, on which a large mortgage is outstanding. The other assets consist of book accounts, merchandise, and various stocks, all estimated at $175,000. No accurate statement of the book accounts is yet prepared. In a few days a meeting of creditors will be called, at which the firm will submit a detailed statement of their financial condition. Mr. Ockershausen stated yesterday that they were ready to make over their property to an Assignee if the creditors should recommend such a course. If an extension of time be granted, he thought they could resume business, and pay all the creditors in full. The immediate cause of their suspension was the fact that they could not get the usual accommodation from the banks. Although their real estate turned in a profit of $17,000 a year over and above the interest of the mortgages and the taxes, they could not raise any more money on it, and it would not be taken as collateral security in consequence of the depressed condition of the real estate market.

SUSPENSION OF A LINEN HOUSE.

Messrs. George Hughes & Co., importers of Irish linens, of No. 200 Church street, yesterday made an assignment to Mr. William Henry Smith, of William Henry Smith & Co., Greene street. The firm claims to have a surplus of over $100,000 over all their indebtedness, which they place at about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. They have two branch houses, one in Baltimore and one in Philadelphia, and they have always borne a high character for integrity. They do not carry over $200,000 stock in trade, but the individual partners own considerable real estate. They claim to have been involved through the recent failure of Messrs. Spotten & Co. of Belfast, Ireland, by which they were called on to pay about sixteen thousand pounds some three months sooner than they had anticipated.

COMPOSITION BY MEYER HOFFMAN & CO.

A meeting of the creditors of Meyer Hoffman & Co., dry goods, was held yesterday before Register Ketchum at No. 129 Fulton street. A statement was presented showing the liabilities of the firm to be $190,582 09; nominal assets, $116,898 08; actual assets, $93,344 69; value of stock, $25,000. Among the principal creditors are the following: H. B. Claflin & Co., $10,649; Townsend, Montant & Co., $6,642; E. O. Tufts, $6,114 15; Whittemore, Peet & Post, $4,697; Longmire, Elinge & McKenzie, $4,684 91; Mudge, Sawyer & Co., $4,486 26; Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., $4,395; A. T. Stewart, $3,216 98; C. M. Baily, $3,168 85; Paine, Goodwin & Co., $3,171; Field, Morris & Fenner, $3,065; Upham & Tucker, $3,553; H. Herman, $2,183. An offer of composition was made by the firm on the basis of forty-five per cent. Of the 129 creditors present only one objected, and he afterward withdrew his opposition, and the composition was unanimously accepted.

NOTES.

In the schedule of assets and indebtedness filed in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in matter of the assignment of Gustavus Emil Heubach and Jacob W. Scheu to Ashbel P. Fitch, the liabilities are set down as $24,822 94, the nominal assets as $23,814 78, and the real assets as $8,000.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles M. Nichols, Jr., and Thomas G. Nichols, importers, No. 90 Chambers street, was held yesterday before Register Allen, at No. 152 Broadway. No opposition was made to their discharge in bankruptcy.

L. Decker & Co., billiard table manufacturers, at No. 156 Centre street, have offered to compromise with their creditors at twenty-five per cent., and a majority of them are willing to accept the terms.

The statement of John Cox, who assigned his property to Bennett W. Ellison, puts down his liabilities at $1,632, his nominal assets at $3,787 75, and his real assets at $2,500. A bond in $2,500 was ordered.

Millard F. Tompkins filed in the County Clerk's office, yesterday, an assignment of his property to H. B. Tompkins. Edward Herbert made a similar assignment to Thomas Brennan.

MR. DUNCAN'S ART COLLECTION.

The entire collection of paintings, bronzes, clocks, ornaments, bric-a-bac, artistic furniture, &c., belonging to William Butler Duncan, Esq., is now on view at the art-rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Among the articles are some fine Japanese, Chinese, and Etruscan vases, a curious suit of Venetian armor, antique Dutch and French clocks, and some good bronzes. The collection of paintings comprises specimens of Kensett, Thomas Hicks, William M. Morgan, W. J. Hays, Brion, De Dreux, William Hart, A. F. Bellows, Dubufe, Voltz, Ed. Moran, Vaini, Edward Young, Delattre, J. L. Brown, Serrure, Danoy, Vernier, Perbandt, Ruytens, Cassioli, Chanet, and other well-known artists. A small, though interesting, collection of engravings is also on view. The entire collection will be sold on Thursday and Friday evenings next by Messrs. Leavitt.

MR. BEECHER DEMURS.

Yesterday afternoon the attorneys of Mr. Beecher served upon the attorneys of Mr. Moulton a formal notice of the demurrer to the complaint in the suit for $50,000 damages which Mr. Moulton has brought against Mr. Beecher for malicious prosecution. The ground upon which the demurrer is based is understood to be that the indictment upon which the prosecution is based was not procured by Mr. Beecher's instrumentality, but that he went before the Grand Jury in obedience to a summons from the District Attorney. Accompanying the demurrer was a notice of the trial of the issue at law, and appointing Feb. 4 as the time when the demurrer will be argued.

Mr. Moulton has engaged Gen. Benjamin F. Butler as counsel, in association with Gen. Pryor and ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, in the $50,000 suit against Mr. Beecher.

THE EXTENSION OF THE ELEVATED ROAD.

No action has yet been taken by the Department of Parks on the application of the New-York Elevated Railway Company for permission to construct their road through Battery Park to the foot of Whitehall street. The application was made in November last, and was referred by the Park Commissioners to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. On the 5th inst. that officer forwarded to the President of the Park Board a copy of an agreement allowing the Elevated Railroad to run their track along Battery place and to operate the line thus constructed under a license revokable at six months' notice. No rent was to be charged for the franchise thus granted. It is thought that the Park Commissioners, before granting the required license, will stipulate for a rental, consisting either of a fixed sum or of a percentage on the receipts, to be paid by the railroad company. The entire matter will come up for discussion at the regular meeting of the board to-morrow.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

The American Colonization Society are preparing to ship another load of colored emigrants to Liberia. A party arrived yesterday from Plymouth, N. C., and a second party is expected to arrive from New-Orleans to-day. The entire number, comprising several families, will at once embark on board the bark Liberia, of Yates & Porterfield's line, a new vessel, rating at 400 tons, and having ample accommodations for the emigrants, which will sail for Monrovia during the latter part of the present week. Among the colonists are two colored clergymen—Rev. A. Cartright, of Plymouth, N. C., and Rev. Charles W. Bryant, of New-Orleans. Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., General Secretary of the society, has purchased supplies sufficient to maintain the colonists six months after their arrival at Monrovia, after which they are expected to support themselves. Monrovia is a seaport town of 13,000 inhabitants, situated on Cape Mesurado. A steamer of the African line from Liverpool touches at this port weekly. The society sends over an average of 300 emigrants a year at its own expense, the funds having been provided by subscriptions and bequests.

A SNEAK THIEF CAUGHT.

On Dec. 11 a man giving the name of Dr. Edward Weston engaged a room from Mrs. Allen, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 582 Seventh avenue, stating that his baggage was at Steele's Hotel, where he had been stopping since his arrival from England, and would arrive the next day. The doctor slept in the house that night, but disappeared next day, taking with him three coats, the property of Mr. William Angelo, who occupied an adjoining room. On discovering his loss, Mr. Angelo went to Police Head-quarters and identified the "doctor's" picture in the rogues' gallery. The sneak thief was promptly arrested and pleaded guilty to one of the three indictments against him, and was sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to five years in the State Prison.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY PRIMARIES—CONTESTS FOR THE LEADERSHIP IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS.

The New-York County (Anti-Tammany) Democracy elected last evening five delegates from each election district to constitute in each Assembly district an Assembly District Committee for 1876. The total number of delegates elected was 2,810, making an average of over one hundred to each District Committee. The Assembly District Committees are to meet in the several Assembly districts for organization next Friday evening, and, when organized, each District Committee is to elect as representatives to the County Committee two delegates for each election district in the Assembly district, making a total delegation of 1,124. The County Convention will meet on the evening of the 28th inst. to organize for the year. The recent defeat of Tammany has given a great impetus to this Anti-Tammany movement, and many who have hitherto acted with Tammany Hall are seeking recognized positions in the Anti-Tammany District Committees, or as delegates to the County Committee, and, in addition to this, there are warm contests in several of the Assembly districts between rival aspirants for the leadership of the Assembly district delegations to the County Committee.

In the First Assembly District the contest for leadership is between John Callahan, the newly-elected Justice of the First District Civil Court, and ex-Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy on one side, and ex-Coroner Cornelius Flynn, ex-Alderman John Moore, and John Egan on the other.

In the Eighth District Frederick Repper, Harry Roome, Eugene French, and others are organizing against the members of the present delegation from that district, who remained after the expulsion of John Stokey and William H. Scully on the charge of selling out the district at the last election.

In the Fourteenth District a strong effort will be made to defeat Thomas J. Creamer and all his friends in the present delegation. It is charged against him that he has not had an actual residence in the district during the last three years.

In the Fifteenth District ex-Alderman Powers and John C. Quinn, late candidate for the nomination for Civil Justice, are opposed to John Hardy and his friends, present delegates from that district.

In the Eighteenth District, in which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, John Kelly, and Coroner Croker reside, an effort is being made to reorganize or supersede the present delegation to the County Committee. The present delegation is controlled by ex-Sheriff O'Brien, and the opposition is led by Justice Bixby and ex-Alderman Joseph Monheimer.

In the Twentieth District some thirteen members of the Tammany General Committee for 1876 have expressed a desire to come into the Anti-Tammany County Committee, and ex-Police Commissioner Matsell, a resident of the district, who does not approve of the action of Mayor Wickham in reorganizing the Police Board, is said to be anxious to be a delegate from his district to the Anti-Tammany County Convention.

THE TAMMANY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THIS YEAR.

The newly-selected Tammany General Committees of the several districts and wards have organized for this year. Below will be found the delegates selected to represent the committees in the Executive Committee, lately known as the Committee on Organization. It will be seen that, instead of two, four representatives are now allowed to each district and ward:

First District—Nicholas Muller, Denis Quinn, James Healey, Patrick Kearns.

Second District—Patrick Lysaght, William P. Kirk, William Vail, Edward Henry.

Third District—James J. Slevin, William R. Roberts, W. H. Rooney, John Birmingham.

Fourth District—John Galvin, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, Philip Collins, Thomas Shells.

Fifth District—Henry A. Gumbleton, Edmund E. Plum, William Bennett, James Deignan.

Sixth District—Timothy J. Campbell, Lawrence E. Hill, P. J. McAleer, J. H. Hughes.

Seventh District—Martin T. McMahon, Peter B. Olney, H. D. Porter, Vincent C. King.

Eighth District—E. D. Gale, W. H. Poppenhuzen, George Hall, Thomas J. Carlton.

Ninth District—George W. Morton, Edward Glion, W. H. Gray, J. Fitzpatrick.

Tenth District—Owen Murphy, J. W. Guntzer, James H. Reynolds, Louis C. Waehner.

Eleventh District—David McAdam, William Sauer, Menzo Diefendorf, Peter Trainor.

Twelfth District—Henry Woltman, Patrick Keenan, W. W. Cook, Francis Murray.

Thirteenth District—E. L. Donnelly, Patrick Gibney, James Barker, Richard Flanagan.

Fourteenth District—Bernard Reilly, Jacob Gross, Peter Gillespie, James Daly.

Fifteenth District—Richard J. Morrison, George W. McGlynn, W. J. Kane, Joseph Blumenthal.

Sixteenth District—George Kelly, Burton N. Harrison, Edward Cooper, James E. Morrison.

Seventeenth District—Frederick B. Smyth, Charles McIntyre, William Joyce, Thomas Kerrigan.

Eighteenth District—John Kelly, Thomas Cooper Campbell, Peter Seery, Edward Kearney.

Nineteenth District—Thomas O'Callaghan, Andrew Smith, Thomas Dunlap, B. F. Fairchild.

Twentieth District—Joseph J. O'Donoghue, John Hayes, Owen Moran, Michael Tuomey.

Twenty-first District—Hugh H. Moore, W. H. McCarthy, W. A. Boyd, J. W. Smith.

Twenty-third Ward—William Cauldwell, James Mooney, J. J. Clark, Ambrose Purdy.

Twenty-fourth Ward—H. D. Purroy, Peter Smith, Bernard Byrne, Hugh Ferrigan.

Out of the above ninety-two, seventy have held or do now hold elected or appointive offices through the agency of Tammany Hall.

THE LAWYERS' CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION—THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE COURTS.

The Bar Association of New-York City held its yearly business meeting last night, at the rooms of the organization, in West Twenty-ninth street, the President, William M. Evarts, in the chair. A variety of miscellaneous reports was received and adopted, among them, one from the Executive Committee, recommending that a reception be held by the association on the evening of Jan. 22. The following officers were elected:

President, William M. Evarts; Vice Presidents, Samuel J. Tilden, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Charles W. Sandford, Stephen P. Nash, James Emott; Corresponding Secretary, William Allen Butler; Recording Secretary, Mason Young; Treasurer, Edward Mitchell; Executive Committee, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Horace M. Ruggles, Frederick Smyth, Everett P. Wheeler, Ira D. Warren; member of the Executive Committee to fill a vacancy, Theron George Strong; Committee on Admissions, Bernard Roelker, John H. Platt, John A. Davenport, Thomas M. North, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, James P. Lowrey, William S. Opdyke.

The special committee appointed to report upon the revision of the statutes next reported, and spoke highly of the work already done by Commissioner Throop and his associates. They also recommended it, so far as completed, to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. In addition, the committee recommended the appointment of a special committee of thirteen to make further examinations of the thirteen chapters, and to report from time to time with such suggestions as occur to them. The report and recommendations were adopted. The association also adopted a report of their Executive Committee setting apart a room on the fourth floor of the building to be used as a billiard room.

The special order of business for the evening was then called up, viz.: the report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the expediency of consolidating the Superior and Common Pleas Courts with the Supreme Court of this judicial department, and to report upon the subject. The report previously submitted, which recommends the consolidation and provides for the organization and administration of the courts when amalgamated, has been already published in THE TIMES. After some unimportant discussion, the report was amended by striking out the proviso allowing twenty-one judges, and confining them to the number, seventeen, which these courts now have. The association then voted to defer all action as to details, and consider merely the proposition as to consolidation, and after some brief debate this part of the report, together with a draft of the amendment required, and to be urged upon the present Legislature, was adopted.

DISTRIBUTING PUBLIC MONEY.

In the Board of Apportionment yesterday, Controller Green offered a resolution, which was adopted, transferring $16,160 95 from the appropriation for charities for 1875 to that of this year, the amount to be distributed as follows:

Deaf and Dumb Institution	$5,724 67
Institution for the Blind	4,850 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital	5,586 28

The Controller also offered a resolution that a portion of the excise money be distributed as follows:

Colored Home	$1,475 50
New-York Colored Home	300 00
Midnight Mission	479 68
New-York Homeopathic Dispensary	160 00
Central Dispensary	448 00
Children's Fold	85 84
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd	2,263 49
St. Joseph's Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes	384 64
Foundling Asylum in charge of the Sisters of Charity, additional appropriation	18,379 08

The resolution was adopted. The board then authorized the Controller to issue assessment bonds to the amount of $125,000. A resolution was adopted approving the consolidation of the Bureau of Vital Statistics and the Sanitary Bureau of the Board of Health. Commissioner Fitz John Porter sent in a communication requesting the board to authorize the issue of $5,000 of Croton main stock to lay pipes in Sixty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and Fifty-fifth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The matter was laid over, after which the board adjourned.

DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

GEN. PORTER'S FRIENDS.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS AND AUGUST BELMONT CROSS-EXAMINED BY THE ALDERMEN—THE COMMITTEE DECIDE THAT THE CONFIRMATION OF PORTER WOULD BE UNWISE.

The Aldermanic Committee on the nomination of Fitz John Porter reassembled yesterday in the City Hall for the purpose of hearing the gentlemen who signed the paper, submitted at the previous session, recommending his confirmation. The room in which the meeting was held was crowded by the few friends and the many opponents of the Mayor's candidate for the Commissionership of Public Works. Among the former were August Belmont, Sydney Webster, John T. Agnew, George Ticknor Curtis, and others. Mr. Curtis first addressed the committee. He said that his object was to present some considerations why the nomination of Fitz John Porter should be confirmed. His qualifications for the office were not disputed. The only thing that had been urged against him was that he had reduced the laborers' wages, an act which he, the speaker, would have performed if he were in Fitz John Porter's place, and he would have done it to advance the interests of the laborers. The question should not be looked upon in a political light. He did not believe that the Democratic Party in this City, or its leaders, were in such a situation that they could not meet the matter and dispose of it on its merits. He thought he was a pretty good Democrat, though he did not belong to Tammany Hall, but he would not ask them to confirm the nomination of Fitz John Porter if he thought it would injure his party. He did not know that he would have the wisdom to make the scale of wages as adopted by Porter, but he did know that if such a scale was suggested he would approve of it at once. That scale provided for giving laborers twenty cents an hour. If they worked ten hours, they would get $2. The new system would tend to the employment of a greater number of men, and it was calculated to prevent the contract system from being adopted. The contract system presented the other alternative. Under it contractors could make bargains with laborers to work for $1 50 or even $1 a day. Under Fitz John Porter's system of wages 5,000 people would be benefited; under the contract system, only 500. He did not doubt that some disadvantages had accrued to Tammany from the delicate question involved in wages, but in his judgment the best thing they could do was to confirm the nomination of Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Curtis was here subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Aldermen Cole and Purroy.

Alderman Cole—You say you are a good Democrat. Now, tell us did you vote the Democratic ticket at the last election?

Mr. Curtis—I did. Do you want me to tell you whom I voted for?

Alderman Cole—No, there is no occasion.

Mr. Curtis—I have voted the Tammany ticket when good men were nominated. I have been in the habit of voting for the Tammany ticket, with perhaps a few exceptions.

Alderman Purroy—Do you know that $1 60 a day is the market rate for labor?

Mr. Curtis—I don't know what is the market rate.

Alderman Purroy—You stated that Fitz John Porter, under the new system, gives an opportunity to the laborers to work ten hours a day for $2, and not eight hours, as previously. Now is not that an evasion of the Eight-hour law?

Mr. Curtis—No, Sir; it is not an evasion of it; it is entirely in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the law. I say this as a lawyer, and I am willing to establish it.

Alderman Purroy—You stated that Fitz John Porter, in fixing the rate of wages, gave an opportunity to laborers to work ten hours a day for $2. Do you know if any such opportunity was offered, or if any laborer ever took advantage of it?

Mr. Curtis—I don't know. The tendency of the new system is to give an opportunity to men to work ten hours for $2.

Alderman Purroy—You stated that the tendency of the new system of wages was to prevent the adoption of the contract system, which would injure the laborers. Now, do you not know that the Mayor, who has nominated Fitz John Porter, has in his Message committed himself to the contract system?

Mr. Curtis—I do not. I have not read it.

Alderman Purroy—Another question, Mr. Curtis. You said that you would be willing to address a meeting of laborers and show them that what Fitz John Porter did was right. Now, did you read what one of the speakers said at the laborers' meeting in the Cooper Institute last night? You will remember that the speaker declared that the committee of which you are one represent only capital and not labor, and that the speaker was loudly applauded when he said that.

Mr. Curtis—I have not read any report of that meeting.

Alderman Cole—That will do, Sir. Now, Mr. Belmont, we desire to ask you a few questions. Do you pay personal taxes in this City?

Mr. Belmont—I do. I pay taxes on Long Island and taxes in this City. I am very fond of fishing and shooting, and therefore I remain longer at my house on Long Island than in this City.

Alderman Purroy—You said yesterday that you reduced the wages of your own laborers to $1 50 a day, did you not?

Mr. Belmont—What I did say was this: I paid my men $2 a day, and that they offered to work for $1 50.

Alderman Purroy—Did that reduction take place before or after Fitz John Porter had reduced the wages of City laborers?

Mr. Belmont—I really cannot say.

Alderman Purroy—Can't you tell us when that occurred?

Mr. Belmont—It was in September last.

Mr. Curtis—That was after Fitz John Porter reduced the rate. He led the reduction.

Mr. Sidney Webster and Mr. John T. Agnew next came forward, but made no remarks further than to state that they fully indorsed the sentiments of Mr. Curtis.

A young man who said he represented several trades-unions, here asked to be heard against Fitz John Porter, but was denied the privilege. Ex-Senator Fuller made a similar request, but Alderman Purroy thought they had "heard enough on the subject." For his part, he said, he had made up his mind, and his opinion could not be changed. Alderman Cole hoped that a hearing would be given to other citizens, and he offered a motion to that effect, which was lost, his colleagues on the committee (Messrs. Purroy and Lysaght) voting in the negative.

Alderman Purroy—I now move that in the opinion of this committee the confirmation of Fitz John Porter is unwise, and that the committee so report to the board at its next meeting.

Alderman Cole—I vote no, because I desire to give an opportunity to all persons interested to speak on the subject.

Alderman Purroy—I vote aye.

Alderman Lysaght—And I vote aye.

Alderman Cole—Change my vote—I vote aye, too. [Loud laughter.]

Alderman Purroy—Then this committee agrees to report against the confirmation of Fitz John Porter. The other members of the committee nodded their assent, after which they adjourned.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

THE MORTALITY DURING THE PAST WEEK—HOWLING DOGS—OBTAINING A BURIAL PERMIT BY FRAUD.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent, presented a favorable report of the condition and management of the abattoir at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records, presented the following report on the mortality in this City during the past week:

"During the week ending Jan. 8 there were 547 deaths reported in this City. The number reported during the previous week was 556, and the number that actually occurred during that week was 590, of which 240 were of children under five years of age, against 610 which occurred during the corresponding week of 1875. There was an increase of 9 deaths from measles, 5 of scarlatina, 11 of diphtheria, 4 of typhoid fever, 5 of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 13 of Bright's disease and nephritis, and a decrease of 11 of small-pox, 9 of membranous croup, 3 of whooping cough, 9 of phthisis pulmonalis, 12 of bronchitis, 17 of pneumonia, and 28 of children under five years of age in the present week as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year."

Sanitary Inspector Post reported that he had inspected the vacant lots from No. 415 to No. 435 West Fifty-first street, and found there a colony of vagrant dogs of various breeds and degrees of fierceness. The animals have domiciled themselves in these lots, and made night hideous with their barking and howling, so that the entire neighborhood is disturbed, and as they create a great nuisance he recommended that they should be removed as speedily as possible. The matter was referred to the Board of Police for their action, under the ordinance on the subject of howling dogs recently adopted by the Board of Aldermen.

A resolution was adopted directing the Sanitary Superintendent to make thorough examination of the water supply, means of ventilation, and sewerage of all charitable institutions of which children are inmates.

A case of fraud in obtaining a burial permit was brought to the notice of the board. Elizabeth O'Rourke, aged forty, died, and the funeral was arranged to take place on the 20th ult. The certificate sent to the Bureau of Vital Statistics by the physician who had been in attendance did not set forth clearly the cause of death, and it was sent back to the doctor for correction. In the meantime Patrick McTeigue, the undertaker in charge of the funeral as originally arranged, and Thomas Davies, a man in his employ, made use of a certificate made out on Jan. 12, 1871, in the name of Frances C. Jones, of Madison, N. J., and on the presentation of the coupon attached to the permit he was permitted to cross the ferry. The corpse was interred in Calvary Cemetery, but the remains were exhumed when the fraud was discovered, and Coroner Croker held an inquest on the case. Death was found to have resulted from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The matter was referred to the counsel of the board, with instructions to prosecute the guilty parties.

HOW BRONZES ARE MADE.

A LECTURE BY MR. FREDERIC VORS AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Mr. Frederic Vors, who has charge of the bronze department at Tiffany's, delivered a lecture last evening on the manufacture and uses of bronze, at the Cooper Institute. After quoting M. Thiers' expression that "luxury indicates civilization," Mr. Vors said that what lithography, photography, and engraving had done for printing, bronze casts had done for sculpture. Patterns for bronze casts were made in wax, plaster, or wood. Some artists used one medium and some another. For common work, such as chandeliers, the pattern was usually made in wood. It mattered little, however, what was used provided it would afford angles and a sharp, clear, smooth surface. Formerly in copying large pieces of statuary, the artist worked entirely by eye, and the result was that his copy was never perfect. It always had some of the artist's individuality in it. In 1836 Achille Collas, a Frenchman, adapted the pantagraph to obtaining reduced copies of the antique statues. Mr. Vors then explained by means of diagrams how the pantagraph worked. Bronzes, he said, can only be cast in sand. In no other medium will the molds "take," as the workmen say. The best sand is the yellow magnesium which is obtained from pits near Paris. The pattern made by the artist is laid on a bed of this sand, which is mixed with lamp-black and beaten down hard. Pieces of this sand and lamp-black are then laid on the pattern, so that they can be "drawn" according to the technical term, and the mold is built up over the pattern like so much brick work. The bronze cast must be hollow. The finest bronzes are the thinnest. The popular idea is just the contrary of this, most people supposing that the heavier a bronze cast the more valuable it is. The Japanese and Chinese model in clay. This is waxed, then the outside mold is put on, and the heated metal on being poured in of course, melts the wax and takes its place. This method was found to answer very well for certain work, but in other kinds it would not do at all. Mr. Vors then read Benvenuto Cellini's description as given to the Duke De Medici, of the manner in which he made his cast of the grand statue of Perseus. This was accomplished by the wax method. It was generally supposed, Mr. Vors said, that the very finest bronze contains silver and gold, one or both, but this error arose from a statement made by Cellini, and which had been misunderstood. The best bronze was composed of 75 parts of copper, 12½ of zinc, and 12½ of tin. Ancient bronze was composed of copper and tin alone, zinc being then unknown. Imitation bronze, sometimes called French bronze, was simply pewter. It was run into iron molds. The lecturer here exhibited the molds, tongs, crucibles, and presses used in making bronze casts. The remaining portion of the lecture was devoted to explaining the methods of finishing, coloring, and enameling. Finishing was accomplished either by the scraper, which gave a perfectly smooth surface, such as the bronzes made by Bari exhibit, or by stipple work, which imitated the texture of the skin. There was also a method of finishing called cross etching. This was done with a riffler, or file. This is considered the highest style of finish. Bronze is originally of a light yellow color, but by the use of chemical agents almost any color or tint can be obtained. Commonly sulphuret of ammonia is used. The bronze is heated and lamp-black is then rubbed in. The color is actually absorbed into the pores of the metal, so that the bronze can be exposed to the weather without its changing color. Some artists gild the high lights of their bronze bas-reliefs. This is very effective. The gilding is burned in. To make green bronze (verd antique) the surface is covered with verdigris. Olive-green bronze is only a modification of this. Smoke-colored, or Florentine bronze, is obtained by covering the surface of the metal with heated shellac and hanging the article over a fire of straw or shop refuse. Mr. Vors then spoke of the various methods of enameling. The Chinese and Japanese were the first to use this art. The famous Cloissonnée enamel is composed of powdered colored glass, vitrified. Small ridges of metal are left, or small spaces are punched out of the metal, and the powdered glass is placed in them. The surface is then polished so that it has no appearance of glass, and few persons will believe that the work is accomplished in this manner. The Limoges enamel is only varnish and paint. Cloissonnée enamel is now made in France quite equal in appearance to the Japanese and Chinese, but it is very costly. A small plate is worth $120.

Mr. Vors, at the close of his lecture, exhibited specimens of the various kinds of bronzes and enamels, and explained the difference in the finish and color.

A MINISTER'S CONFESSION.

REV. A. C. STANGE, OF NEW-JERSEY, ADMITS THE RUMORS REGARDING HIS MORAL STANDING AND IS DEPOSED BY THE PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Jersey City held its regular intermediate meeting yesterday at the Presbyterian Church, Englewood. Early in the proceedings the case of Rev. A. C. Stange, Pastor of the Broadway German Church of Paterson, came up, not on any presentation of charges, but on Mr. Stange's voluntary confession. The Chairman of the Committee on German Churches, referring to the existence of a rumor in Paterson derogatory to the character of Mr. Stange, stated that Mr. Stange had a communication to make to the Presbytery on the subject. Mr. Stange being called upon voluntarily confessed, with great apparent contrition, that he had been guilty of the sin of adultery with a member of his church, mentioning the person by name. A committee was appointed, consisting of three ministers and two elders, to consider the case and bring in a minute for adoption by the Presbytery. The committee, after devoting nearly the entire day to the case, offered the following paper, which was adopted by the Presbytery:

> The committee appointed to bring in a minute in the case of Rev. August C. Stange, a member of this Presbytery, respectfully report that having held a conference with Mr. Stange, and also with the officers of the Church, and Mr. Stange having repeated in the presence of the committee the confession which he had already made, the committee agree to recommend the following minute:
>
> Mr. Stange appeared before the Presbytery at the instance of the Committee on German Churches during the present meeting of the Presbytery, and of his own accord confessed, in accordance with public rumors, that he had been guilty of adultery with Mrs. Pfennebecker, a member of the Broadway German Church of Paterson, of which Mr. Stange is Pastor, during the early part of last year. A committee having been appointed by the Presbytery to consider the case, Mr. Stange also appeared before this committee and reiterated his confession of the crime. In view of these facts it was resolved:
>
> *First*—That while the Presbytery are gratified that Mr. Stange has given glory to God by voluntarily confessing his criminality in this matter, and while the Presbytery rejoice in this proof of penitence for his great sin, yet the only course open to them under the circumstances is to proceed at once to the deposition of Mr. Stange; and therefore it is the sentence of this Presbytery that Rev. August C. Stange, having voluntarily confessed himself guilty of adultery, be and hereby is deposed from the Gospel ministry.
>
> *Second*—That the pulpit of the Broadway German Church of Paterson is declared to be vacant, and Rev. Mr. Westervelt is appointed to preach in that church on the — day of January, and read the action of the Presbytery in the case before the congregation and declare the pulpit vacant.
>
> *Third*—That in view of the sad facts of this case, so distressing to the Presbytery and so dishonoring to the Church of God, the formal sentence of deposition from the Gospel ministry be now pronounced upon Mr. Stange by Rev. Mr. Amerman.

Upon the adoption of this paper, Mr. Amerman, who is the oldest member of the Presbytery, rose, and Mr. Stange being called forward, he administered words of solemn admonition, and Mr. Stange was formally deposed from the ministry. The proceedings were closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Edwards, of West Hoboken.

FREE WARD READING-ROOMS.

A petition is being circulated in this City asking the Legislature to authorize and direct the New-York Board of Education to devote a school-room in each ward to be used after school hours as a public reading-room; to provide a sufficient supply of current periodical literature for the use of those who may visit the rooms, and appoint from the teachers of the public schools a Superintendent for each of these rooms, with such additional compensation as may be fixed by the board. The petition is urged on the following grounds:

That New-York is far behind any third-rate city in Europe in the provision by public authority of proper places and material for the entertainment and instruction of her adult population. Education is not complete with the withdrawal of children from a public school, and they ought to be provided with facilities for continuing self-culture. Reading-rooms are better than libraries as a first step in inspiring a taste for reading. Libraries are generally used by men of means, taste, and learning, while the reading-room is peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of the masses. The jaded merchant, the harassed tradesman, and the tired student usually have the grateful change of pleasant homes, and the resources of refined society, of art, music, &c., pleasures to a great extent denied to the poorer classes. The exclusion of improper periodicals from the reading-rooms would put such publications under ban, and tend to concentrate public opinion against their injurious influences. About a quarter of a million of men over seventeen years of age in this City are said to spend their evenings abroad, a very large proportion frequenting saloons for want of other places of resort easy of access. Many of these saloons of ill-repute are political schools, educating their frequenters to become bad citizens, and it is time that a means should be provided on such a scale and in such form as can best neutralize their pernicious influences. It is estimated that the yearly expenses of such reading-rooms would not exceed $50,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Jacques Gutmann has been elected a member of the Gold Exchange.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment, Col. F. A. Conkling commanding, was disbanded at its armory last evening.

The second in the series of lectures by Dr. John Lord, on "Great Benefactors," will be delivered to-morrow morning at Association Hall.

Nine hundred shares of Lake Shore stock and 600 of Pacific Mail were sold under the rule yesterday at the Stock Exchange for account of Mr. H. W. Miller, a small operator.

It is said that Mayor Wickham has appointed Mr. S. A. Walker as a School Commissioner, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Neilson.

The veteran members of the Old Order of United Americans have completed their arrangements for the grand banquet to be held at the Union Square Hotel on Washington's Birthday.

The estimate of the cost of altering the Hippodrome for the Moody and Sankey revival meetings is $10,000. The records of the Department of Buildings give the owner of the Hippodrome as William H. Vanderbilt, and James Renwick as the architect who planned the alterations.

At the annual meeting of the Millinery and Fancy Goods Jobbers' Association of New-York, held at its rooms in the Metropolitan Hotel, the following officers were elected: President, William McElhinney; Vice President, George L. Cook; Secretary, M. P. Dayton; Treasurer, A. L. Case.

The Provision Committee of the Produce Exchange has not yet completed the revision of the rules for the government of the trade. Rule 13 has been laid over until Friday, and a new rule has been added, providing that Inspectors and Weighers of Lard must be members of the Exchange and licensed by the Board of Managers.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, of this City, was held at their club-rooms, Village House, Abingdon square, last evening. The election for officers resulted as follows: President, George B. Deane, Jr.; First Vice President, Frederick H. Clark; second Vice President, B. F. Kobbe; Secretary, J. T. Fryer; Treasurer, H. S. Sproull; Financial Secretary, Edward Mills Jr.

The annual report of the Treasurer of the German Liederkranz shows the receipts for the past year to have been $37,916 72, while the expenditures during the same period amounted to $663 61. The receipts at the last masked ball are put down as $12,441 84, and those from annual dues to $12,720. The expenses of the ball were $7,554 52. The report is signed by the Treasurer, Oscar A. Nathusius, and by George Nembach, C. Godfrey Gunther, William Steinway, Albert Weber and Emil Auger, who compose the Finance Committee.

The suit of Charles H. Haswell against the City, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $3,100 for surveying work done while he was in the employ of the Board of Health, came up for trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The City moved for a dismissal of the complaint under the ruling in the Maximilian case. The plaintiff thereupon asked leave, which was granted, to draw a juror, for the purpose of enabling him to make a motion to amend his complaint.

The case of Charles E. Higham against the New-York and Harlem Railroad and the contractors on the work known as the Fourth avenue improvement was given to the jury in Supreme Court, Part I., yesterday, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict this morning. Judge Van Vorst, in his charge, stated that the railroad company could not be held responsible, as the work was done by the contractors. The latter were liable for improper, careless, or negligent interference with the plaintiff's business.

A judgment was filed in the County Clerk's office by Samuel Q. Brown yesterday against William C. Wickham. From the complaint in the case it appeared that Wickham made and delivered a promissory note to Brown on Feb. 17, 1871, for $5,500. Payment of the note being demanded and refused, the suit was brought in the Supreme Court. No answer was put in, and the plaintiff accordingly obtained judgment in his favor for the amount of the note with interest and costs, swelling the sum to $7,449 52.

The Boat Owners' Association have elected the following officers: President, H. F. Rogers; Vice President, Thomas Malarie; Assistant Vice President, W. E. Collins; Treasurer, J. C. Murphy; Secretary, H. C. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, James Gallagher. The association was formed in September, 1874, and has already accomplished considerable good in combining the interests and exertions of the boat owners. It is understood that their aims are to cheaper transportation, and, by unity of action, to secure the bulk of the carrying trade to the Erie Canal.

The two principal English cricket clubs—I Zingari and the Gentlemen of England eleven—intend paying a visit to this country to play a series of international matches for the championship of the world with the St. George and Manhattan Clubs of New-York and the cricket clubs of Philadelphia. Mr. George Newhall is now in London, England, perfecting arrangements for the games that will be played. The visit of these two noted elevens will enliven the cricket season. The Philadelphia cricket clubs have invited the All Ireland Eleven to come and compete with them in a series of contests.

Judge Joseph F. Daly rendered a decision yesterday in two divorce cases in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. In the suit of August Caesar against Maria Caesar, he denied the motion confirming the Referee's report on the ground that no adultery was proved. In the case of Miles P. Sorenson against Ann M. Sorenson it appeared the plaintiff left his wife over seven years ago, and on returning recently found her living with a man named Richardson. Judge Daly refers the case back for evidence as to whether Mrs. Sorenson having given up her husband as dead had married Richardson.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a resolution was adopted appointing Commissioners Voorhis and Wheeler a committee to examine the clerical force of the department as to their number and qualifications with reference to a reduction of expenses. On the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Discipline it was resolved to return all applications for transfer now in the hands of the committee to the applicants, and that hereafter no applications for transfer be received except through the Captains, Inspectors, and Superintendent, who shall indorse on the papers their recommendations in regard thereto.

BROOKLYN.

A nephew of the Polish patriot Kosciusko is a candidate for a position in one of the City Government departments.

The balance on hand in the Brooklyn City Treasury on the 8th inst., according to the report of Treasurer Cunningham, was $1,866,186 94.

Mayor Schroeder has been asked by Hon. William Evarts to furnish him with certain information respecting the defects of the city charter, the growth of the city debt, &c.

A young burglar named William Marshall was captured by Officer Reilly, and yesterday was sent to the House of Refuge by Judge Moore, for systematically plundering houses in Fourth place.

A donation party will be given at the Brooklyn Homoepathic Hospital, Cumberland street, between Myrtle and Park avenues, Jan 18 instant. Contributions of clothing, bedding, and provisions are asked for.

Charles Frost, Sergeant of the Central Office Detective Squad, resigned his position yesterday morning. He held that position twenty-three years, and was a member of the Brooklyn Police for twenty-five years. Either Detective Corr or Van Wagner will probably succeed him.

City Clerk Bishop has appointed Isaac B. Crane to the position of Report Clerk and Clerk to the Common Council committees. The remaining clerkships, six in number, will be filled at the end of the present week by the following appointments: W. J. Tate, Adam Dodge, Edward Roper, P. Harlow, David Lindsay, and Joseph W. Woodhead.

The residence of Thomas Kennedy, No. 190 South Third street, Williamsburg, was entered on the 5th inst. and robbed of $150 worth of wearing apparel and jewelry. On Monday afternoon John Kerrigan, of No. 15 Roosevelt street, New-York, and James Strange, of North Sixth street, were arrested at the Roosevelt Street Ferry, foot of Broadway, E. D., and they were subsequently identified.

The libel suit of George Watts, a coal-dealer of Jersey City, in which he sought to recover $100,000 damages against Z. K. Pangborn, editor of the Jersey City *Journal*, for charging him with selling coal at short weight, and which has been on trial for four days past in the Kings County Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt, was brought to an end at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the agreement of the jury upon a verdict of $55 in favor of Watts.

There was a special meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County last evening, at which Monday evening next was fixed upon for the election of delegates to the committee for the ensuing year. An executive session followed, at which, it is understood, it was determined that the representation in the committee from each ward be increased from seven to ten members, and that three Democrats be appointed from each ward by a special committee appointed to select them from a list of gentlemen recommended to the committee. This will make the aggregate membership of the committee 285.

LONG ISLAND.

On the grounds of the Long Island Shooting Club, Jamaica, there will be two important pigeon matches to-day between Messrs. Baylis and Gildersleeve and Mr. J. Outwater and Dr. Talbot. The first contest is for $500 a side and the championship of the club, in which Mr. Baylis is the favorite. The second match is for $200 a side, between Messrs. Outwater and Talbot. The latter recently made excellent shooting on these grounds, winning the "All Comers" Sweepstakes. Besides these matches numerous sweepstakes will be shot for.

STATEN ISLAND.

The committee appointed at a mass-meeting of the tax-payers of Middletown to arrange a plan of organization for a Tax-payers' Union in the town met at Geisser's Hotel, Stapleton, yesterday. It was resolved that the organization should bear the name of "The Tax-payers' Protective Union of Middletown," and that it should not be a political body beyond guarding the true interests of tax-payers in an impartial manner. Another mass-meeting is to be called next week for the election of permanent officers and four members to act with them as an executive committee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The preliminary steps for the improvement of East Chester Creek are nearly completed, and the Board of Supervisors have authorized the town of East Chester to raise $2,439 upon the taxable property of the town for the purchase of lands required for the proposed improvement of the creek and defray the expenses attending the same. The town of Pelham has been authorized to raise $810 for the same purpose.

NEW-JERSEY.

The employes of T. B. Peddre's trunk factory in Newark struck yesterday on account of a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in their wages made last Thursday. This is the third reduction made since last July.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth this evening, at Library Hall. His subject is, "Other Worlds than Ours." The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

Oscar Carlowitz, a Swede, while suffering from an attack of delirium tremens on Monday night, attempted to jump into the Morris Canal, near the zinc works, in Jersey City, but was prevented by four men, who took him home.

The long-talked of curling match between picked men from the curling clubs of New-York and New-Jersey is announced to come off at Paterson on Tuesday next. The game will be called at 10 o'clock in the morning, providing the ice is in condition.

Ex-Detective Charles Becker, who was sent to State Prison from Newark about a year ago for perjury in swearing that a Mrs. Baker, wife of a deceased soldier, was still a widow, and thus defrauding the Government of her pension, was released yesterday.

At a late hour Monday night Jeremiah McCarthy, a switchman, was struck by a locomotive at the Provost street crossing of the Erie Railway and fatally injured. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital. McCarthy is a married man, and resides at No. 523 Henderson street.

Joseph Weinhardt, a resident of Sherman avenue, Jersey City Heights, was struck by a locomotive yesterday morning while walking on the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railway at the foot of Franklin street, and received injuries. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, in a dying condition.

The session of the Jersey City Board of Education Monday night lasted until nearly midnight. Shortly before that time the discussion of the two reports of the committee appointed to consider Father Hennessey's proposition to place his parochial schools in charge of the board on certain conditions was brought to a close by the adoption of the adverse report of the majority.

William Harney was arraigned in the First District Police Court, in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of highway robbery. On the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 2 Frederick Berger, a young German, was attacked by a gang of roughs at the corner of Hudson and Essex streets, and robbed of a watch and chain. John A. Howard, a resident of the neighborhood, saw the occurrence from his window, and identified Harney as the man who committed the robbery. The prisoner was committed for trial.

A NEGRO'S EVENTFUL LIFE.

A negro named Paul Sebastanini was arrested in Newark on Sunday night. He is a native of Tripoli, and when only eleven years of age was sold as a slave to an English sea Captain, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. He then took service on board the British war-ship Chanticleer, from which he subsequently deserted at Honolulu, where he enlisted on the United States corvette Monongahela, which was then in that port looking after Capt. Semmes. At the close of the war he was discharged, and made his way to Italy, where he entered the naval service, and was on board the Affondatore when she was sunk in the Gulf of Lissa by the Austrian squadron under command of Admiral Tegethoff. Escaping from the wreck he went to Algiers, where he served the Khédive, professing to have been the servant of Gen. Loring, an American officer who was in the Egyptian Army. Thence he went to England, re-entering the Naval service, and was on board the Bellerophon when she visited Newport last Summer. At that place he left that vessel and has since been wandering about the country. He was arrested in Newark as a vagrant. He was suffering from starvation, and was fed and discharged. He is a giant in stature, and is about fifty years of age.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

AUBURN, Jan. 11.—A four days' session of the Patrons of Husbandry of the State of New-York opened in the Academy of Music, in this city, this morning. The various counties throughout the State are quite generally represented. About one hundred delegates have arrived, and accessions are expected daily during the session. G. P. Kinkley, of Fredonia, Master of the State Grange, is also present, and serves as Secretary. The sessions of the order are conducted with closed doors and the utmost secrecy.

DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES can now be had in all drug stores. Ask for circular.—*Advertisement.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 11—12:30 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3¾ ℘ cent. Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93 15-16 for the account. United States bonds, new 5s, 105. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 30.

1:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4@4½ ℘ cent., which is 1@¾ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols, 93 11-16 for money, and 93 13-16 for the account.

3 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £7,000.

5:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 9-16 for money, and 93 13-16 for the account.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Exchange on London 25f. 18½c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 13-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 20,300 bales, of which 13,600 bales are American. Cotton to arrive, 1-32d. cheaper. Sales of Middling Uplands, low middling clause, shipped December and January, (℘ sail,) at 6¾d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6¾d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, of which 11,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December (per sail) at 6¾d.; do. do., shipped February and March (per sail) at 6 13-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. ℘ cwt. Bacon, 50s. 6d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Corn, 30s. ℘ quarter, for new Mixed Western, and 32s. 3d. for old do. Wheat, 10s. 3d.@10s. 8d. ℘ cental for average California White.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February (per sail) at 6¾d.; do. do., shipped March and April (per sail) at 6⅞d.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 51s. ℘ cwt. Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 8.—Coffee. 5$900@6$050 reis for good firsts. Exchange on London, 26⅛.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Spanish Gold, 212@212½. Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 8@7 discount; short sight, 5½@5 discount; short sight gold, 5@5½ premium; on London, 16@16½ premium; on Paris, [illegible] premium. [illegible] No. 12 Dutch Standard, [illegible]

RUPTURE

By Dr. SHERMAN'S treatment, the dangers of rupture and the dreadful injuries from the use of trusses are at once removed, and the patient saved from their eventual horrifying results, some of which are nervous debility, impaired memory, loss of energy, physical incapacity, impotency, and many other affections which make life miserable. During treatment the patient can exercise freely or perform any labor. Terms moderate. Those from the country can receive treatment and leave for home the same day. Books, with photograph likenesses of cases before and after treatment, mailed for 10 cents. The office of

Dr. SHERMAN,

is 1 ANN ST., opposite *Herald* Office, New-York.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, from Kingston, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt, Miss Annette Ince, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Pierce, Harry Shaw, Capt. W. H. [illegible], H. E. Seixas, W. H. Belknap, Mrs. Eddy.

In steam-ship Alps, from Savanilla.—Capt. George [illegible] Cash, A. James, H. Stickney, D. E. H. Sternberg and wife, S. T. Ellenworth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:23 | Sun sets.....4:55 | Moon rises..[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:34 | Gov. Island..9:23 | Hell Gate..[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Glenlyon, (Br.,) Edwards, London, Eng., Henderson Bros.; Algeria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Liverpool, Eng., Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Clara, (Ger.,) Hilmer, Cork for orders, [illegible] Schroon; Enrico-Dandolo, (Ital.,) Albessi, London, [illegible] Siocovich & Co.; Liberia, [illegible], Liberia, [illegible] Sierra Leone, Yates & Porterfield; Lizzie Curry, [illegible] Curry, Havre, France, C. W. Bertaux; [illegible] Mayo, Cadiz, Spain, Funch, Edye & Co.; [illegible] (Norw.,) Throvsen, Morgan Pill, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Patria, (Swed.,) Hogstrom, Exeter, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Pearl, Brightman, Port Spain, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Adele McLoon, Munroe, Matanzas, Parsons & Loud; Etna, (Br.,) McKenna, Cork for orders, Perkins & Job.

Schrs. Annie Tibbetts, Eaton, Boston, Mass., Charles Twing; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, D. C., Sophar Mills; Sarah Eaton, Thompson, Bridgetown, [illegible] Jones & Lough; Earl H. Potter, Shearer, [illegible] Bar, Parsons & Loud; C. S. [illegible], Wines, Philadelphia, Penn., Van Brunt & Bro.; Francis G. Davis, [illegible] Porto Cabello, B. J. Wenberg; Fannie E. Williams, Shearer, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney; Hattie E. Giles, Brenner, Sabine Pass, Texas, Overton & Hawkins; George H. Bent, Smith, Philadelphia, Penn., [illegible] S. Cottrell & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, J. H. Aukers, Savanilla Dec. 26, Aspinwall 28th, and Kingston Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Jan. 5, 4 miles S. of Castle Island, exchanged signals with steamer Colon, hence for Aspinwall. Jan. 8, lat. 31 48, lon. 74 16, exchanged signals with ship Cornelius Grinnell bound E. Jan. 9, lat. 35 03, lon. 74 14, exchanged signals with Liverpool and West India steamer bound S. showing signals N Q S V; experienced very heavy weather the entire voyage.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Williams, Savanilla Dec. 27, Carthagena 18th, and Aspinwall Jan. 1, with mdse. and 6 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Jan. 3, lat. 29 15, lon. 74 41, boarded the derelict schr. Ocean Queen, (of Greenport,) before reported; found her in very good order, having no water in her, but stripped of sails and material; two anchors were over the bow, but no cable; in the hold there were about [illegible] bbls. flour and potatoes. Left at Savanilla, schr. Witch Hazel, unold.; left at Savassa, bark Paramount, ldg.; brigs Wolton, (Br.,) and Grace, (Br.,) do.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Hazard, Savannah Jan. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Schr. Alzena, (of Harrington,) Plummer, Copenhagen Sept. 25, via Nassau 8 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Encountered heavy westerly gales in which lost sails, &c.; put into Nassau for supplies and provisions.

Schr. Trott King, (of Calais,) Bradford, Aux Cayes 12 ds., with logwood, &c., to order—vessel to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Ben, Munsell, Charleston 4 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to S. S. Powell.

Schr. Curtis Ackerly, Norton, Charleston 4 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Hannah E. Shubert, King, Charleston 4 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Frank Merwin, Pearce, Richmond, Va.

Schr. E. M. Reed, Kelsey, Baltimore.

Schr. Kate & Lucia, Boneal, Baltimore.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Virginia.

Schr. Tom Williams, Edwards, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Leo, for Savannah; ship Nimbus, for San Francisco; barks Emma, for Liverpool; [illegible], for London; Liburna, for Belfast; D. A. Brayton, for Buenos Ayres; Brothers, for ——; brigs C. E. Burgess, for London; S. E. Kennedy, for Queenstown; schrs. Eva May, for Matanzas; Robert Mayhew, for St. Thomas; Louise P. Mallory, for Charleston; Sarah Eaton, for ——.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brig O. Blanchard, (Br.,) Lobrog, from Rio Janeiro, arr. 10th and anchored in lower bay, was towed to the City this afternoon, and reports: Crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 39 09; Nov. 5, lat. 16 26 S., lon. 36 52, spoke brig C. R. C., (of Jersey,) from Gaspe, for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Elvina, Johnstone, from Point-a-Pitre, arr. 10th, and anchored in Lower Bay, was towed to the City this afternoon, and reports: Left in port, bark [illegible] (of Boston,) from Montivideo, arr. 26th; schrs. Anna E. Glover, from New-York, and Carrie H. Richardson, from Philadelphia, both arr. 16th; Flora Woodhouse, for New-York, loading to sail 30th; Ariadne, from Portland, for Le Moule. Was anchored off Point-a-Pitre Dec. 28, waiting for moderate weather to leave that port.

Schr. S. Reid is a total wreck at Grand Anse, on the north part of Cape Briton. The crew were saved. No further particulars have been received.

Schr. Emma L. Porter remains ashore on Chatham Bar, and is full of water. The contractors find that she is too badly damaged to get off. She will be stripped to-morrow, 12th inst.

Ship Baltic, Taylor, from Liverpool, arr. 10th, and anchored in Lower Bay, was towed to the City this P. M., and reports: Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage; Jan. 10, off the Highlands, Robert Clendenus, seaman, a native of Canada, fell from yard, striking his head on the channels, fell overboard and was drowned.

Ship Frolic, Bush, from Manila, arr. 10th, and anchored off the Highlands, was towed to the City this P. M., and reports: Passed Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 19; crossed the equator Dec. 18, in lon. 36; had fine weather to the equator, and from thence a succession of strong N. E. trades to Jan. 1, with heavy rains, lost and split sails.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A first-class nun buoy (red and black horizontal stripes) has been placed on Luddington Rock, entrance to New-Haven Harbor. [illegible] Capt. United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, Jan. 11, 1876.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. [illegible]—Arr. bark [illegible], Pensacola; brig Susan J. Stetson, [illegible], New-York; schrs. Harbeson Hickman, [illegible], Philadelphia; [illegible] Paige, Grace, Philadelphia; [illegible] 10th, schr. [illegible]

CIENFUEGOS, [illegible]

HALIFAX, N. S., [illegible] Sld. 8th, schr. [illegible] (Br.,) [illegible]

HAVANA, Jan. [illegible] land; schrs. [illegible] Sawyer, Kelly, [illegible] Charleston; [illegible] land, Webber, [illegible] delphia. Arr. 10th, [illegible] N. B.; brig San [illegible] Arr. 11th, [illegible] New-York. Sld. 8th, [illegible] New-Orleans; [illegible] York.

SAVANILLA, Dec. [illegible]—Arr. schr. Witch Hazel, [illegible], from Bath, Me.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. [illegible] dean, Belgium, [illegible] George Bell, [illegible] sen, Duc de [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Arr. out on the [illegible] Gibraltar; [illegible] Arr. out on the [illegible] Arr. out on the [illegible] Eliza, and [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, [illegible] port at 2 o'clock [illegible] pool. The National [illegible] from New-York [illegible]

MOVILLE, Jan. [illegible] Capt. Smith, of [illegible] 1, for Liverpool [illegible]

PLYMOUTH, Jan. [illegible] ship Pommerania [illegible] Jan. 1, arr. here [illegible]

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